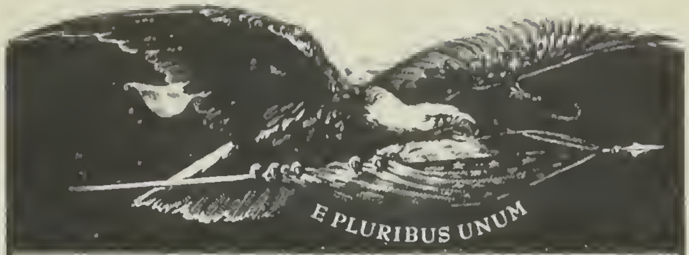
ANNUAL REPORT of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1970



ANNUAL REPORT

# of the Director of the Mint

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1970

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1789

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DOCUMENT NO. 3253

Director of the Mint

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Department of the Treasury,
Bureau of the Mint,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1971.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the Ninety-eighth Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, since the Mint became a Bureau within the Department of the Treasury in 1873. Annual reports of Mint activities have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury since 1835, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774). Annual reports of the Mint have been made since it was established in 1792.

This report is submitted in compliance with Section 345 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 2d Edition (1878), 31 U.S.C. 253. It includes a review of the operations of the mints, assay offices, and the bullion depositories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1970. Also contained in this edition are reports for the calendar year 1969 on U.S. gold, silver, and coinage metal production and the world's monetary stocks of gold, silver, and coins.

Mary Brooks,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. John B. Connally,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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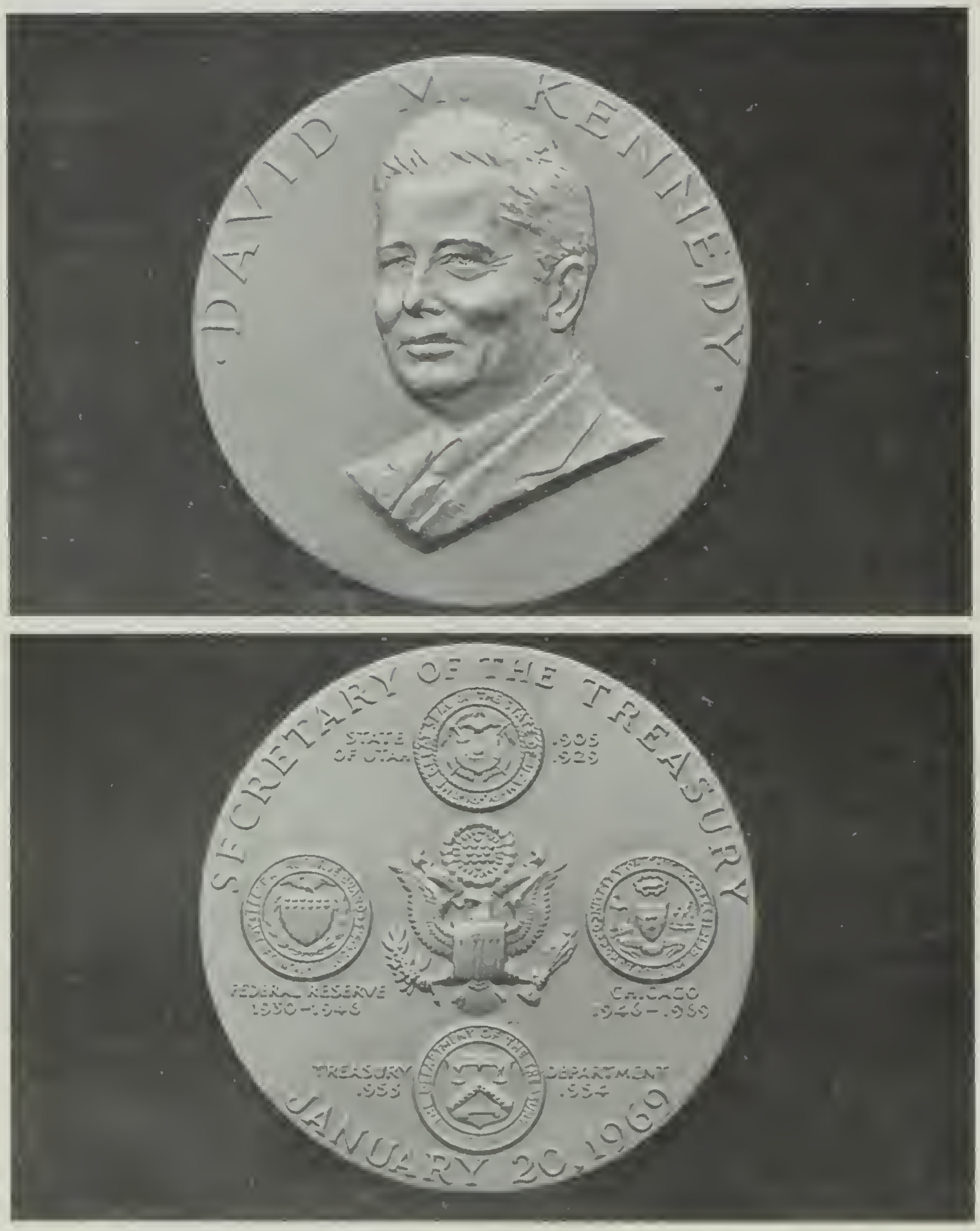

David M. Kennedy
Secretary of the Treasury
Mint Medal

Secretaries of the Treasury, 1834–1970

The U.S. Mint was under the supervision of the Secretary of State from its establishment in 1792 to 1799. It then became an independent agency reporting directly to the President of the United States. The act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774) stated that the Director of the Mint was to direct the business of the Mint "—subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury—." Later the Director was authorized to report to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act of February 12, 1873 (31 U.S.C. 251, 253) established the Mint as a bureau within the Department of the Treasury.

Term of service		Secretaries of the Treasury	Served under—
From—	To—		President
July 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1841	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	Jackson, Van Buren.
Mar. 6, 1841	Sept. 11, 1841	Thomas Ewing, Ohio	Harrison, Tyler.
Sept. 13, 1841	Mar. 1, 1843	Walter Forward, Pennsylvania	Tyler.
Mar. 8, 1843	May 2, 1844	John C. Spencer, New York [1]	Tyler.
July 4, 1844	Mar. 7, 1845	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky	Tyler, Polk.
Mar. 8, 1845	Mar. 5, 1849	Robert J. Walker, Mississippi	Polk.
Mar. 8, 1849	July 22, 1850	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	Taylor, Fillmore.
July 23, 1850	Mar. 6, 1853	Thos. Corwin, Ohio	Fillmore.
Mar. 7, 1853	Mar. 6, 1857	James Guthrie, Kentucky	Pierce.
Mar. 7, 1857	Dec. 8, 1860	Howell Cobb, Georgia	Buchanan.
Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861	Philip F. Thomas, Maryland	Buchanan.
Jan. 15, 1861	Mar. 6, 1861	John A. Dix, New York	Buchanan.
Mar. 7, 1861	June 30, 1864	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	Lincoln.
July 5, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	Wm. P. Fessenden, Maine	Lincoln.
Mar. 9, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana [2]	Lincoln, Johnson.
Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873	Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts	Grant.
Mar. 17, 1873	June 3, 1874	Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts	Grant.
June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876	Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky	Grant.
July 7, 1876	Mar. 9, 1877	Lot M. Morrill, Maine	Grant, Hayes.
Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	John Sherman, Ohio	Hayes.
Mar. 8, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881	Wm. Windom, Minnesota [3]	Garfield, Arthur.
Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884	Chas. J. Folger, New York	Arthur.
Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	Arthur.
Oct. 31, 1884	Mar. 7, 1885	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana [2]	Arthur, Cleveland.
Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887	Daniel Manning, New York	Cleveland.
Apr. 1, 1887	Mar. 6, 1889	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York	Cleveland, Harrison.
Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891	Wm. Windom, Minnesota [3]	Harrison.
Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 6, 1893	Chas. Foster, Ohio	Harrison, Cleveland.
Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 5, 1897	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky	Cleveland, McKinley.
Mar. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1902	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois	McKinley, Roosevelt.
Feb. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907	L. M. Shaw, Iowa	Roosevelt.
Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909	George B. Cortelyou, New York	Roosevelt.
Mar. 8, 1909	Mar. 5, 1913	Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois	Taft.
Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918	W. G. McAdoo, New York	Wilson.
Dec. 16, 1918	Feb. 1, 1920	Carter Glass, Virginia	Wilson.
Feb. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921	David F. Houston, Missouri	Wilson.
Mar. 4, 1921	Feb. 12, 1932	Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania	Harding, Coolidge, Hoover.
Feb. 13, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	Ogden L. Mills, New York	Hoover.
Mar. 4, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	William H. Woodin, New York	Roosevelt.
Jan. 1, 1934	July 22, 1945	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York	Roosevelt, Truman.
July 23, 1945	June 23, 1946	Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky	Truman.
June 25, 1946	Jan. 20, 1953	John W. Snyder, Missouri	Truman.
Jan. 21, 1953	July 28, 1957	George M. Humphrey, Ohio	Eisenhower.
July 29, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961	Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut	Eisenhower.
Jan. 21, 1961	Apr. 1, 1965	Douglas Dillon, New Jersey	Kennedy, Johnson.
Apr. 1, 1965	Dec. 20, 1968	Henry H. Fowler, Virginia	Johnson.
Dec. 21, 1968	Jan. 20, 1969	Joseph W. Barr, Indiana	Johnson.
Jan. 22, 1969	------------	David M. Kennedy, Illinois	Nixon.

---

[1] Spencer resigned as Secretary of the Treasury May 2, 1844; McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), was ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from May 2 to July 3, 1844.

[2] Hugh McCulloch was Secretary from Mar. 9, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1869, and from Oct. 31, 1884, to Mar. 7, 1885.

[3] William Windom was Secretary from Mar. 8, 1881, to Nov. 13, 1881, and also from Mar. 7, 1889, to Jan. 29, 1891.

Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint
Mint Medal

Directors of the United States Mint 1792–1970

The Director of the Mint is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The length of the term of office was not fixed by law from 1792 to 1873. The Act of February 12, 1873, fixed the term of the Director at 5 years. However, there is no restriction on the reappointment of Directors.

Term of service		Directors of the Mint
From—	To—	
Apr. 1792	June 1795	David Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania.
July 1795	Oct. 1795	Henry William de Saussure, South Carolina.
Oct. 1795	July 1805	Elias Boudinot, New Jersey.
Jan. 1806	July 1824	Robert Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1824	July 1835	Samuel Moore, Pennsylvania.
July 1835	July 1851	Robert Maskell Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1851	Apr. 1853	George N. Eckert, Pennsylvania.
Apr. 1853	May 1853	Thomas M. Pettit, Pennsylvania.[1]
June 1853	Apr. 1861	James Ross Snowden, Pennsylvania.
May 1861	Sept. 1866	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1866	Apr. 1867	William Millward, Pennsylvania.[2]
Apr. 1867	Apr. 1869	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
May 1869	Mar. 1873	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
Feb. 1879	June 1885	Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois.
July 1885	Oct. 1889	James P. Kimball, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1889	May 1893	Edward O. Leech, District of Columbia.
Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898	Robert E. Preston, District of Columbia.
Feb. 1898	July 1907	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909	Frank A. Leach, California.
Nov. 1909	June 1910	A. Platt Andrew, Massachusetts.
July 1910	Nov. 1914	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Mar. 1915	July 1916	Robert W. Woolley, Virginia.
Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917	F. J. H. von Engelken, Florida.
Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922	Raymond T. Baker, Nevada.
Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923	F. E. Scobey, Texas.
Nov. 1923	May 1933	Robert J. Grant, Colorado.
May 1933	Apr. 1953	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyoming.
July 1954	Jan. 1961	William H. Brett, Ohio.
Oct. 1961	Aug. 1969	Eva Adams, Nevada.
Sept. 1969	....	Mary Brooks, Idaho.

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[1] Died in office.

[2] President Andrew Johnson appointed William Millward Director in October 1866 while the Senate was in recess. The President forwarded his nomination for the position of Director in a letter to the Senate dated Jan. 2, 1867. The Senate rejected the nomination on Jan. 26, 1867. However, William Millward remained in the Mint until the confirmation of Director Linderman.

MINT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1970

The Bureau of the Mint

Introduction

The Mint became an operating bureau of the Department of the Treasury in 1873, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 253. All U.S. coins are manufactured at Mint institutions. The Mint distributes the coins to and among the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which in turn release them, as required, to commercial banks. In addition, the Mint maintains physical custody of Treasury monetary stocks of gold and silver; receives deposits of gold and silver bullion; refines and processes these metals; and, moves, places into storage, and releases them from its custody for such purposes as authorized. Other functions, performed by the Mint on a reimbursable basis, include: The manufacture of medals of a national character; the production and sale of proof coin sets and uncirculated coin sets; and, as scheduling permits, the manufacture of foreign coins and coinage blanks.

Organization

The headquarters of the Bureau of the Mint is located in Washington, D.C. The operations necessary to conducting the business of the Mint are performed at the six field facilities. Mints are located in Philadelphia, Pa., and Denver, Colo.; assay offices are in New York, N.Y., and San Francisco, Calif.; bullion depositories are situated at Fort Knox, Ky. (for gold) and at West Point, N.Y. (for silver). The New York Assay Office was the only silver refinery operation of the Mint during the fiscal year 1970; the West Point Depository is an adjunct of the New York Assay Office. The San Francisco Assay Office also operates as a mint.

The number of employees in the headquarters and field institutions of the Bureau of the Mint ranged from 1,748 at the end of fiscal year 1969, to 1,772 on June 30, 1970.[1]

Coinage Activities

Domestic coinage

During the fiscal year 1970 the three coinage facilities processed approximately 28,835 short tons of coinage metal into 7,675,758,287 finished coins with a face value of $328,682,054.29.[2] These figures included 2,435,255 proof coin sets consisting of 12,176,275 individual coins, all of which were produced at the San Francisco facility. The output of coins for general circulation totaled 7,663,582,012 pieces of which 1,856,008,000 were produced at Philadelphia, 4,859,588,004 at Denver, and 947,986,008 pieces at San Francisco.

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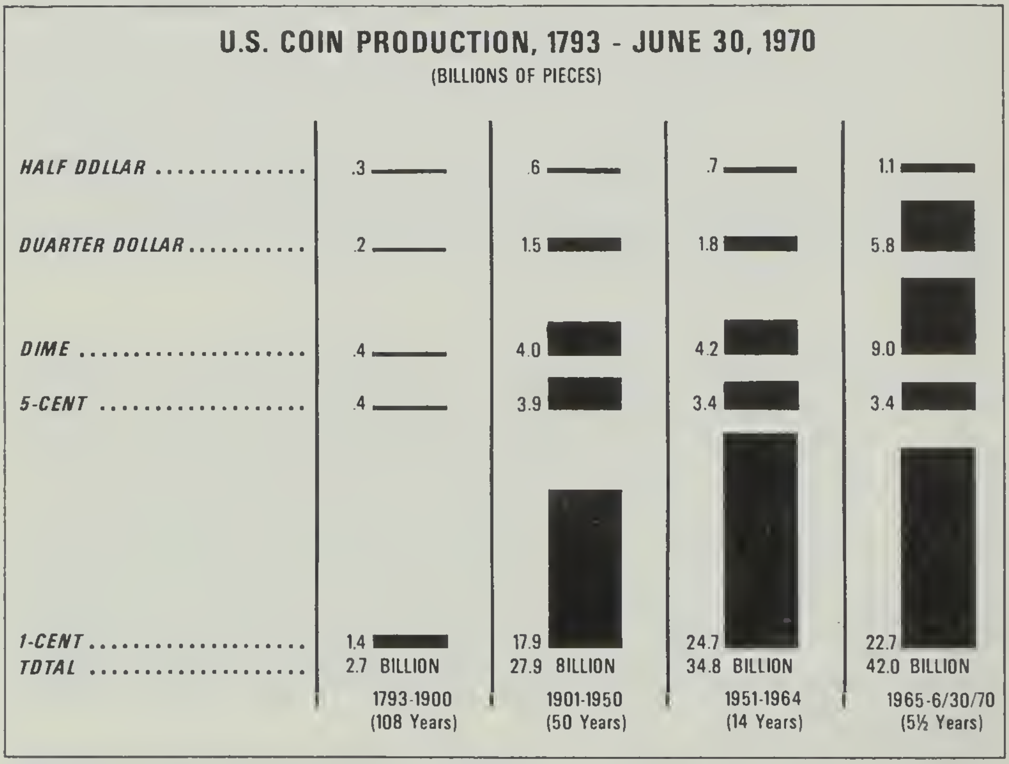
[1] See table 24.

[2] See table 1.

Mint production of about 5,565 million 1-cent coins during fiscal 1970 surpassed the previous record output of fiscal 1969 by more than 216 million pieces. A total of approximately 14.7 billion coins of this denomination were produced in the fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970, which was more than 22 percent of all 1-cent coins produced from 1793 through June 30, 1970. See the accompanying chart for a comparison of the production of the various denominations since 1793.



1970 Annual Assay Commission

The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the United States Mint, also provided for the Annual Assay Commission. It is believed that the Assay Commission has met each year since 1792, with few exceptions. The law provides that the Assay Commission shall be composed of the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Assayer of the New York Assay Office, and such other persons as the President shall designate.[1] The Commission meets for the purpose of verifying the quality standards of U.S. coins at the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday in February. Coins reserved from each mint's regular production of the previous calendar year are examined and tested. For the 40-percent silver clad half dollars one coin was selected at random from every 10,000 pieces or any fractional part of 10,000 pieces delivered and for the cupronickel clad coins one piece for every 50,000 pieces or fractional part thereof. The coins selected are sealed in envelopes and forwarded for the annual assay of coins.

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[1] See exhibit 1.

The accompanying table indicates the annual assay coins that were reserved during calendar year 1969 for the February 1970 meeting of the Annual Assay Commission. The Commission reported at the conclusion of the proceedings that the trial was satisfactory in all respects.

Annual assay coins reserved at various mints during calendar year 1969

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint	
	Pieces	*Value*	*Pieces*	*Value*
Half dollars			12,782	$6,391.00
Quarter dollars	3,543	$885.75	2,278	569.50
Dimes	2,931	293.10	11,226	1,122.60
Total	6,474	1,178.85	26,286	8,083.10

As a token of the Government's appreciation for the services of the members of the Assay Commission, a medal designed and executed by Mint engravers especially for the occasion is customarily presented to each assay commissioner. The obverse of the 1970 Assay Commission medal, bearing a portrait of the Secretary of the Treasury facing front, was executed by Frank Gasparro, Chief Engraver and Sculptor at the Philadelphia Mint. The reverse, by George T. Morgan, is the seal of the Department of the Treasury. The details of the medal are reflected in the accompanying photograph.

Annual Assay Medal 1970

Distribution of U.S. coins

The Bureau of the Mint distributes coins for general circulation through the facilities of the Federal Reserve banks (12 banks and 24 branches) and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C. During the fiscal year 1970 the Mint shipped 7,521,386,658 newly manufactured U.S. coins, valued at $316,776,515.61 to these facilities for distribution. In addition, more than 68 million clad quarters and 416 million clad dimes were returned to the Federal Reserve banks and branches for redistribution after they had been separated from mixed silver and clad coins.

All proof coins were produced at the San Francisco Assay Office and bear the "S" mint mark. Proof coins are sold in sets directly to the public. The Mint began to accept orders for the 1970 proof sets on November 1, 1969, and by December 31, 1969, orders had been received for 3.2 million sets. However, since the 1970 production schedule provided for only 2.6 million proof sets, the Mint could only accept orders for that number. Therefore, instead of being able to honor orders for a maximum of five sets per individual, the Mint reduced all orders for five sets to four sets, in order to accommodate the largest number of people with the 2.6 million sets that were available. Appropriate refund was made for orders not accepted.

The face value of the stock of U.S. fractional coins as of June 30, 1970, was $5,877,742,000. Of this amount, the Treasury held $13,924,455, the Federal Reserve banks held $217,401,466, and $5,646,416,079 was in circulation.

Standard silver dollars outstanding throughout the year remained at $484,719,600, about $3 million were held by the Treasury.

Foreign coinage

During the fiscal year 1970, Denver, Philadelphia, and San Francisco produced coins for six foreign governments:[1] Costa Rica, El Salvador, Israel, Liberia, Panama, and The Philippines. U.S. Mint institutions also manufactured and delivered coinage blanks for the governments of Brazil, Israel, and Mexico.

Medals

Medals of a national character, including the models, galvanos, hubs, and dies are made in the Engraving Division of the Philadelphia Mint. Special medals are those authorized by the Congress to commemorate historic events and actions and to confer national recognition upon outstanding individuals. Other U.S. Government agencies also authorize the Mint to make special medals for them.

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[1] See table 11.

Medals made by the U.S. Mint, many of which were first issued as special medals, because of their importance and the general interest they generated are struck in volume and sold to the public. These medals are bronze and are designated "List" medals.[1] During the fiscal year 1970, 87,844 list medals were produced at the Philadelphia Mint, more than double the 32,393 medals made during fiscal 1969.[2]

On June 29, 1970, it was announced that bronze medals of Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy and the Director of the Mint were available.[3] An illustration of the Secretary's medal appears on page VIII of this report and one of the Director's medal on page X.

Two special medals were authorized by the 91st Congress before the end of fiscal 1970. Public Law 91–244, approved May 9, 1970, provided for the striking of medals in commemoration of the contributions to the founding and early development of the State of Texas and the city of San Antonio by Jose Antonio Navarro.[4] Public Law 91–254, approved May 14, 1970, authorized the striking of medals in commemoration of the completion of carvings on Stone Mountain, Ga., depicting heroes of the Confederacy.[5] The Stone Mountain medals were not made by the U.S. Mint.

Shortly after the end of the fiscal year the Director announced that a new series of miniature Presidential medals were being struck at the Philadelphia Mint. The new miniature medals are intended primarily to appeal to young people and are for sale at a price attractive to them.[6]

The establishment of the new Numismatic Service at the Philadelphia Mint, to provide improved service to the public, was inaugurated to coincide with the release of the miniature Presidential medals. Details on this Service will be contained in the 1971 annual report.

Gold and Silver

Deposit transactions and assay determinations

During the fiscal year 1,812 gold and silver deposit transactions were made at mint institutions. These deposits required 19,169 assay determinations of the 134,332 total assay determinations made in fiscal 1970.[7]

Refining

The electrolytic refinery in the New York Assay Office produced approximately 3.7 million fine troy ounces of refined bullion in fiscal

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[1] See exhibit 15.
[2] See table 10.
[3] See exhibit 10
[4] See exhibit 13.
[5] See exhibit 14.
[6] See exhibit 12.
[7] See table 12.

1970. This included 1.5 million ounces of gold and 2.2 million ounces of silver.[1]

In addition to the output of fine gold and silver bars, the refinery at New York regularly recovers platinum group metals as byproducts. These metals are transferred periodically to the defense stockpile to meet critical requirements. During the fiscal year 1970, recoveries of platinum amounted to approximately 1,250 troy ounces with a value of $162,500, and recoveries of palladium were approximately 1,000 ounces, with a value of $36,000. Also, 285 ounces of surplus gold and 86,363 ounces of surplus silver had a combined value in excess of $148,000. In addition, the Mint accepted silver-containing scrap from the Navy, refined the silver extracted, and returned the refined silver to them.

Unrefined bullion stocks

At the fiscal yearend a total of 25 million fine troy ounces of unrefined gold and about 22 million fine troy ounces of unrefined silver bullion were held by the two assay offices and the two mints.[2]

Gold

As reported in the 1969 Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, pages 6 and 7 and page 96, gold exchange deposits were not accepted at U.S. mints and assay offices after December 31, 1969. Also effective as of the close of business on the same date, to implement the termination of the acceptance of gold deposits for exchange into gold bars at mint institutions and to limit the receipt of silver deposits for purchase or exchange to the U.S. Assay Offices only, were new charges and regulations. These were contained in the 1969 annual report, Exhibit 28, pages 96–99.

On April 20, 1970, Treasury gold regulations governing exports of gold were amended to authorize the issuance of licenses permitting holders of certain types of Treasury gold licenses to export gold bullion for sale in foreign countries, subject to existing restrictions on transactions in gold with U.S. citizens aboard and foreign monetary authorities.[3]

On June 30, 1970, the assay offices, mints, and the Fort Knox Depository held a balance of 289,571,964 fine ounces of gold bullion valued at $10,135,018,740. This represented a net increase of 5,681,841 ounces with a value of $198,864,435 from the comparable totals at the end of fiscal year 1969.[4]

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[1] See table 20.
[2] See table 21.
[3] See exhibit 9.
[4] See tables 13 and 14.

Silver

The Bureau of the Mint recovered approximately 50 million ounces of silver during the fiscal year from melting silver quarters and dimes which had been separated from inventories of coins by the Federal Reserve banks. A total of 212.3 million ounces of silver was recovered through the coin melting program from its initiation in March 1968 through June 30, 1970. During the 3 fiscal years a total of 563,882,690 quarters and 1,552,903,056 dimes were melted to yield this quantity of silver.[1]

The General Services Administration continued to sell Treasury silver for industrial use during the fiscal year. Approximately 73 million fine troy ounces of silver was delivered to purchasers between July 1969 and June 30, 1970. Details of these sales by month from August 1967 through the fiscal year 1970 are contained in table 18. The preparation of bars, storage, and processing for delivery was accomplished by the Bureau of the Mint.

Financial Operations

Revenues

The Bureau of the Mint deposited $307.6 million into the general fund of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1970. Seigniorage on U.S. fractional coins manufactured accounted for $254.5 million of the total. This consisted of $169.3 million seigniorage derived from cupronickel clad coinage in the 25-cent and 10-cent denominations; approximately $63.2 million from the cupronickel 5-cent and the copper-zinc 1-cent pieces; and, $22.0 million from the production of the silver clad half dollars. Full details on revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury are contained in table 22.

Monetary assets and liabilities

	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1970
ASSETS		
Gold bullion	$9,936,154,279.99	$10,135,066,957.12
Silver bullion	131,105,270.96	[1] 74,965,793.79
Subsidiary coin	121,262,559.35	4,490,077.67
Minor coin	1,105,532.22	3,312,425.89
Coinage metal other than silver	98,367,712.93	75,059,498.12
All other	3,030,653.07	2,636,766.00
Total assets	10,291,026,008.52	10,295,531,518.59
LIABILITIES		
Bullion fund	10,170,567,899.93	10,221,120,778.48
Coinage metal fund	120,392,200.61	74,297,248.55
All other	65,907.98	113,491.56
Total liabilities	10,291,026,008.52	10,295,531,518.59

[1] Includes silver for the manufacture of silver clad half dollars valued at $11,425,670.63.

NOTE.—For details by Mint institution, see table 23.

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[1] See table 9.

Income, expenses, and application of funds, fiscal year 1970

INCOME

	In thousands
1. Coins manufactured (face value)	$328, 682
2. Appropriation	17, 500
3. Special Mint coin reimbursements	4, 488
4. Medal sales	325
5. Foreign coinage orders	1, 496
6. Charges collected on deposits, etc.	311
7. Profit on sale of silver bullion and nickel	27, 925
8. Sales of miscellaneous products	7, 409
9. Sales of Government property, etc.	28
10. Miscellaneous reimbursements	136
11. Miscellaneous revenues	11
Total income	388, 311

COST OF OPERATIONS

1. Accrued cost of operations:			
a. Coinage (domestic)	$8, 918		
b. Deposits	2, 782		
c. Protection	2, 720		
d. Refining	1, 054		
e. Executive direction	168		
Total operating cost		$15, 642	
2. Cost of metal used in domestic coinage		54, 464	
3. Distribution of coin, etc.		1, 861	
4. Cost of manufacturing special Mint coins, etc.		4, 488	
5. Cost of manufacturing medals		510	
6. Cost of manufacturing foreign coinage		1, 443	
7. Cost of processing miscellaneous services		136	
8. Depreciation		1, 363	
9. Administrative costs applied to reimbursables		−200	
Total cost of operations			$79, 707
Excess of income over cost			308, 604

APPLICATION OF NET INCOME

1. Deposits to the general fund of the Treasury	307, 627
2. Expired appropriation	98
3. Inventory changes	1, 828
4. Net increase in "Profit Funds"	414
5. Depreciation (no funds required)	−1, 363
Total funds applied	308, 604

Management Improvement

New Philadelphia Mint

The official opening ceremonies for the new Mint were held on August 14, 1969, with cabinet officials, members of Congress, and officials from mints throughout the world in attendance. Details of production operations and equipment were contained in the 1969 "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint," pages 12–18.

Although the Mint had not been in operation a full year by June 30, 1970, and in spite of moving problems including installation of production equipment from the old mint, 1.9 billion coins were produced during the fiscal year.

An extended observation gallery enables visitors to view the entire coinage operation (including melting, rolling, and stamping). The numismatic museum contains permanent exhibits, as well as special displays, of interest to the public. Through the end of fiscal year 1970 an estimated 410,000 visitors had taken the self-guided tour of the Mint.

Computerization of proof orders

One of the most outstanding improvements initiated during fiscal

1970 was the computerization of proof coin mail orders at the San Francisco Assay Office. The Engineering and Operating Divisions at that institution were instrumental in developing a machine which automatically folds the cardboard container, places the sealed plastic case into it, then seals the container, and stacks them at the end of the line. The entire operation requires two operators to keep the machine fed properly.

The second stage of the newly developed machine is alined with the first. It places a predetermined number of sealed containers automatically into a shipping carton, seals the carton, and affixes the shipping label. Previously the plastic cases had to be placed in the cardboard containers by hand and the containers physically transferred to the shipping area. At the shipping area, workers placed the sets required for filling an order into a shipping carton, taped it, and affixed the shipping label. This required many employees and a lot of space.

Special awards

On January 16, 1970, the Director of the Mint presented a joint Special Achievement Award to Philip B. Neisser, Technical Consultant to the Director, and Morris V. Boley, Assistant Technical Consultant, for developing the substitute metal combination now successfully used in the production of dimes, quarters, and half dollars.[1] They were issued a patent for the composite metal strip, the clad metal, which made it possible for the Mint to relieve the coin shortage in the early 1960's during the same time that there was a growing scarcity of silver. The substitute metal not only had to be virtually silver free, but it had to possess physical properties which would permit it to be formed economically into a durable, nontoxic, and noncorrosive coin that would meet such other technical standards of weight, electrical conductivity, density, etc., as would permit its use in coin-operated machines. Other features that had to be retained in the new coinage were difficulty of counterfeiting and appearance and trust. The inventors assigned the patent and all rights to the United States of America.

Property management

An unusual example of the effective use of available property in place of purchasing new equipment was the retrieval of a collection of Victorian furnishings and their restoration for use in the Office of the Director of the Mint in the main Treasury Building. This handsome and durable old furniture was crafted in the mid-1800's—some with the U.S. insignia and the dollar sign—for the U.S. Mint in San Francisco, which opened in 1874. It survived the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 and eventually passed into the possession of the U.S. Park Service. These antiques, currently appraised at $50,000, are on

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[1] See exhibit 6.

Office of Mrs. Mary Brooks

indefinite loan to the Department of the Treasury under agreement with the National Park Service that they be restored and exhibited. The accompanying photograph shows the Office of the Director of the Mint with the restored furnishings and memorabilia.

Labor relations

During the fiscal year there were significant developments in the labor management area as a result of Executive Order No. 11491, effective January 1, 1970. Special training in the provisions of the Order, as well as in negotiations and implementation of agreements, was initiated for managers, supervisors, and personnel specialists. This training will continue over a period of about 2 years.

An agreement with substantive provisions was negotiated and signed on May 20, 1970, by management of the New York Assay Office with Local 2856, American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE).

An agreement with limited provisions was negotiated and signed on March 25, 1970, by management of the Philadelphia Mint with Local 1023, AFGE. Negotiations on a more substantive agreement at the Philadelphia Mint had to be discontinued because of a challenge of the existing unit definition filed with the Labor Department by the Fraternal Order of Police. This challenge requested a separate unit for guards. Until the Labor Department reaches a decision on this challenge, negotiations cannot be resumed at Philadelphia.

Security

The Bureau of the Mint is responsible for gold and silver bullion and coinage metals valued at more than $10 billion. These values are held at the six different mint installations and require protection 24 hours a day throughout the year.

Modern security alarm systems have been installed in the San Francisco and New York Assay Offices and at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. To supplement the guard force, electronic metal detectors are also utilized at these four mint institutions. All employees and visitors without exception must pass through these detectors before leaving the premises.

U.S. Mint Representation at Foreign Events

Director Present at Trial of Pyx in London

The Director of the Mint was invited by the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint of London to attend "the verdict of the Trial of the Pyx" on May 8, 1970. The invitation stated that "the Verdict would be delivered by a jury summoned by the Worshipful company of Goldsmiths—at the Goldsmiths Hall in the City of London." This ceremony was similar to that of the annual U.S. Assay Commission over which Mrs. Brooks presided in February 1970. The function of both the jury summoned in London and the Assay Commission is to test coins to see that they have been made in accordance with legal standards. The testing of coins is one of the oldest functions of government dating from the ancient Greeks and Romans and through the Crusades. The actual Trial of the Pyx is believed to have originated under Henry III of England in 1248.

Deputy Director and Technical Consultant attend European conferences

Mint Directors Conference.—The Deputy Director of the Mint, Frederick W. Tate, and the Technical Consultant, Philip B. Neisser, attended the 1970 Mint Directors Conference (MDC) in Scandinavia from May 21–29, 1970. The U.S. Mint representatives were invited to particiapte for the first time in history. The President of the semiofficial organization composed of Directors of West European Mints extended the invitation on March 17, 1970.

The 1970 Scandinavian Conference included visits to mints in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. These consisted of complete well planned tours of each facility with special emphasis on new equipment and other developments of interest to the group. Extensive question and answer discussions regarding manufacturing techniques, minting equipment, and coinage alloys were of special interest to the U.S. Mint representatives. The Technical Consultant served on two panels concerning technical problems and the adoption of clad coins.

Misuse of foreign coins in automatic vending machines is a growing problem in Europe. This problem was considered in depth. The MDC reached temporary agreement that a Registration Office should be established at the Brussels Mint, Belgium, to review proposed issues of new coins with other present or planned similar denominations and to advise of any problems that might arise from the adoption of the planned coins.

The President of the Mint Directors Conference gave a short speech of recognition, praise, and appreciation to the United States Treasury for the portion of the "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint" entitled "The World's Monetary Stocks of Gold, Silver, and Coins." This part of the report is reprinted annually and made available to foreign mints, central banks, and others who provide source data for the report. The section "World Coins" showing denominations of coins of most countries of the world, as well as data on their metallic composition, weight, diameter, and thickness is the only source of such information published on a regular basis. The MDC President emphasized that the U.S. Mint report is the best source of world coinage information available to the proposed Registration Office in Belgium for use in connection with the misuse of coins. His remarks were heartily endorsed by the other representatives to the Conference.

Between the time the Mint Directors Conference closed and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) meeting convened in Basle, Switzerland, the U.S. Mint officials inspected seven other north European mints. In order to obtain and record all available information, which might be applied to improve operations in present U.S. Mint institutions or in connection with new procedures which might be adopted for the planned new Mint at Denver, the U.S. Mint representatives utilized a seven page questionnaire which had been designed specifically for this purpose. These questionnaries containing specific details describing the equipment, manufacturing procedures, and coinage of each institution visited serve as a permanent record for the Director of the Mint.

Bank for International Settlements Conference.—On June 15 and 16, 1970, the Mint's Deputy Director and Technical Consultant attended the Conference at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Basle, Switzerland, to consider the misuse of lower value coins and discs in automatic vending machines. An earlier BIS conference on the subject had been held in October 1969 with representatives of Central Banks, without representation from mints. It had been agreed at that time to include representatives from mints in the June 1970 meeting. In addition to the United States, mint personnel from

Belgium, England, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland were present.

The U.S. Mint representatives had prepared reports on: The fraudulent use of coins and discs in vending and other slot machines in relation to the total turnover of such machines; and the measures being taken to prevent such fraudulent usage, including the legal bases for combating abuses in this field. These papers were based on a cross-country analysis of the problem including reports from New York, Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco, with a special report covering the entire country submitted by the National Automatic Merchandising Association (NAMA). The U.S. reports were reproduced and distributed to all representatives at the meeting.

The BIS conference agreed that the Resolution adopted by the Mint Directors Conference in Stockholm would be acceptable to all countries represented. This provided for the establishment of a Coin Register Office in the Brussels Mint to: (1) maintain a register of coins issued or to be issued with their parameters; and (2) give information to the Mints wanting to make a coin with parameters different from those of coins in present use. The members of the MDC agreed to: (1) ask the Coin Register Office for information before the parameters of new coins have been settled; (2) communicate the information given to the national authorities concerned, and to draw their attention to parameters likely to disturb other countries; and (3) notify the Coin Register Office of the parameters finally decided on.

The BIS conference also gave recognition to the value of "The World's Monetary Stocks of Gold, Silver, and Coins" excerpt from the "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint." This document, the only one of its kind available, was referred to as the best possible working tool for the Coin Register Office.

Summary.—The opportunity, in conjunction with participation in the MDC and BIS meeting, to inspect 10 north European mints which are among the best minting facilities in the world was of value to the U.S. Mint. The extensive observation and reviews of production methods, as well as discussions of technological developments including planning for new mints, provided adequate assurance that the technology in U.S. Mints is as fully advanced as that of other countries.

The outstanding difference in production techniques, aside from the volume of coins produced and related ingot sizes, was in connection with coin stamping operations, that is, single verses dual or quadruple striking. The increasing coin demand in the United States, coupled with the limited available space in the three U.S. Mints resulted in the development and successful utilization by Mint technicians of four strike coining presses. By contrast, coin stamping operations in all of the European mints visited were limited to single striking.

Joint Commission on the Coinage

The Coinage Act of 1965 authorized the President to establish a Joint Commission on the Coinage. The act specified that the Commission be composed of 24 members: six from the Senate, six from the House of Representatives, four from the executive branch (the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the Director of the Mint), and eight public members to be named by the President. The Secretary of the Treasury was designated Chairman.

The Commission met on May 13, 1970, its only meeting during the fiscal year, to reconsider its position on the minting of the Eisenhower dollar. It recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to mint 150 million 40-percent silver dollar coins bearing the likeness of former President Eisenhower. Details are contained in exhibit 5.

TABLES

TABLES

TABLE 1.—*U.S. coins manufactured, fiscal year 1970*

I. SUMMARY

Denomination	General circulation		Proof coins		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
50 cents	79,787,800	$39,893,900.00	2,435,255	$1,217,627.50	82,223,055	$41,111,527.50
25 cents	419,457,364	104,864,341.00	2,435,255	608,813.75	421,892,619	105,473,154.75
10 cents	919,847,300	91,984,730.00	2,435,255	243,525.50	922,282,555	92,228,255.50
5 cents	681,952,644	34,097,632.20	2,435,255	121,762.75	684,387,899	34,219,394.95
1 cent	5,562,536,904	55,625,369.04	2,435,255	24,352.55	5,564,972,159	55,649,721.59
Total	7,663,582,012	326,465,972.24	12,176,275	2,216,082.05	7,675,758,287	328,682,054.29

II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS [1]

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
50 cents			79,787,800	$39,893,900.00	79,787,800	$39,893,900.00
25 cents	132,488,000	$33,122,000.00	286,969,364	71,742,341.00	419,457,364	104,864,341.00
10 cents	246,050,000	24,605,000.00	673,797,300	67,379,730.00	919,847,300	91,984,730.00
5 cents			430,016,640	21,500,832.00	430,016,640	21,500,832.00
1 cent	1,477,470,000	14,774,700.00	3,389,016,900	33,890,169.00	4,866,486,900	48,664,869.00
Total	1,856,008,000	72,501,700.00	4,859,588,004	234,406,972.00	6,715,596,004	306,908,672.00

III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Denomination	General circulation		Proof coins		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
50 cents			2,435,255	$1,217,627.50	2,435,255	$1,217,627.50
25 cents			2,435,255	608,813.75	2,435,255	608,813.75
10 cents			2,435,255	243,525.50	2,435,255	243,525.50
5 cents	251,936,004	$12,596,800.20	2,435,255	121,762.75	254,371,259	12,718,562.95
1 cent	696,050,004	6,960,500.04	2,435,255	24,352.55	698,485,259	6,984,852.59
Total	947,986,008	19,557,300.24	12,176,275	2,216,082.05	960,162,283	21,773,382.29

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[1] For general circulation.

TABLE 2.—*Subsidiary clad coins manufactured under the Coinage Act of 1965, 1965—June 1970*

Calendar year or month	Number of pieces			
	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes	Total clad coins
1965	(1)	460, 948, 000	6, 890, 000	467, 838, 000
1966 [2]	174, 864, 298	2, 179, 871, 040	3, 027, 985, 110	5, 382, 720, 448
1967 [3]	296, 910, 322	1, 525, 895, 192	2, 245, 870, 664	4, 068, 676, 178
1968 [4]	249, 993, 436	325, 307, 006	908, 260, 186	1, 483, 560, 628
Total 1965–68	721, 768, 056	4, 492, 021, 238	6, 189, 005, 960	11, 402, 795, 254
1969:				
January	7, 301, 494	14, 453, 494	75, 557, 494	97, 312, 482
February	7, 056, 073	20, 064, 073	79, 870, 073	106, 990, 219
March	9, 495, 006	26, 671, 006	82, 707, 006	118, 873, 018
April	11, 724, 647	28, 130, 647	97, 578, 647	137, 433, 941
May	11, 636, 151	28, 364, 151	85, 730, 151	125, 730, 453
June	4, 580, 138	6, 076, 138	42, 420, 008	53, 076, 284
Subtotal Jan.-June 1969	51, 793, 509	123, 759, 509	463, 863, 379	639, 416, 397
July	8, 105, 616	15, 733, 616	3, 953, 616	27, 792, 848
August	11, 021, 929	25, 127, 929	327, 929	36, 477, 787
September	12, 260, 150	26, 214, 150	7, 456, 150	45, 930, 450
October	21, 676, 772	26, 820, 772	23, 310, 772	71, 808, 316
November	18, 836, 655	36, 982, 655	77, 126, 655	132, 945, 965
December	9, 121, 800	38, 880, 000	136, 010, 000	184, 011, 800
Subtotal July–Dec. 1969	81, 022, 922	169, 759, 122	248, 185, 122	498, 967, 166
Total Jan.–Dec. 1969 [5]	132, 816, 431	293, 518, 631	712, 048, 501	1, 138, 383, 563
1970:				
January	142, 548	18, 174, 548	65, 862, 548	84, 179, 644
February	212, 136	35, 660, 136	105, 552, 136	141, 424, 408
March	299, 249	52, 351, 249	147, 049, 249	199, 699, 747
April	269, 638	58, 321, 638	133, 939, 638	192, 530, 914
May	216, 715	52, 588, 715	133, 756, 715	186, 562, 145
June	59, 846	35, 037, 210	87, 937, 146	123, 034, 202
Subtotal Jan.–June 1970 [6]	1, 200, 132	252, 133, 496	674, 097, 432	927, 431, 060
Cumulative total	855, 784, 619	5, 037, 673, 365	7, 575, 151, 893	13, 468, 609, 877

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[1] The first composite half dollars, struck at the Denver Mint on Dec. 30, 1965, were delivered to the Cash and Deposits Division, where all production output is accounted for, on Jan. 3, 1966.

[2] Includes 4,621,583 special mint sets, i.e., 4,621,583 coins of each denomination (13,864,749 subsidiary coins).

[3] Includes 1,863,344 special mint sets, i.e., 1,863,344 coins of each denomination (5,590,032 subsidiary coins).

[4] Includes 3,041,506 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,041,506 coins of each denomination (9,124,518 subsidiary coins).

[5] Includes 2,934,631 proof coin sets, i.e., 2,934,631 coins of each denomination (8,803,893 subsidiary coins).

[6] Includes 1,200,132 proof coin sets, i.e., 1,200,132 coins of each denomination (3,600,396 subsidiary coins).

NOTE.—All special Mint and proof coins from 1966 through June 1970 were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.

TABLE 3.—*Production of Kennedy half dollars, fiscal years 1964–70*

Fiscal year	For general circulation			Proof and Special Mint sets	Total
	90-percent silver [1]	40-percent silver [2]	Total		
1964	91,851,612		91,851,612	1,864,859	93,716,471
1965	192,536,358		192,536,358	2,085,903	194,622,261
1966	145,121,480	54,533,338	199,654,818	2,350,000	202,004,818
1967		300,476,355	300,476,355	2,968,734	303,445,089
1968		307,314,000	307,314,000	2,438,263	309,752,263
1969		100,011,930	100,011,930	3,468,945	103,480,875
1970		79,787,800	79,787,800	2,435,255	82,223,055
Total	429,509,450	842,123,423	1,271,632,873	17,611,959	1,289,244,832

[1] Composition of coins was 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.

[2] Three-layer composite coin: outer cladding 80 percent silver, 20 percent copper bonded to a core of approximately 20 percent silver, 80 percent copper. The average silver content is 40 percent of the standard gross weight.

NOTE.—The Kennedy half dollars were first struck in February 1964. The 90-percent silver halves produced from February 1964 through April 1966 were dated 1964.

TABLE 4.—*Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, fiscal year 1970*

[Based on standard weight of individual coins]

Denomination	Metallic content—short tons				
	Silver [1]	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total
Half dollar:					
Regular issue	404.58	606.86			1,011.44
Proof coins	12.35	18.52			30.87
Total	416.93	625.38			1,042.31
Quarter dollar:					
Regular issue		2,403.27	218.38		2,621.65
Proof coins		13.95	1.27		15.22
Total		2,417.22	219.65		2,636.87
Dime:					
Regular issue		2,108.10	191.56		2,299.66
Proof coins		5.58	.51		6.09
Total		2,113.68	192.07		2,305.75
5-cent piece:					
Regular issue		2,818.97	939.66		3,758.63
Proof coins		10.07	3.35		13.42
Total		2,829.04	943.01		3,772.05
1-cent piece:					
Regular issue		18,115.95		953.47	19,069.42
Proof coins		7.93		.42	8.35
Total		18,123.88		953.89	19,077.77
Summary:					
Regular issue	404.58	26,053.15	1,349.60	953.47	28,760.80
Proof coins	12.35	56.05	5.13	.42	73.95
Grand total	416.93	26,109.20	1,354.73	953.89	28,834.75

[1] The silver content of 82,223,055 clad half dollars at standard weight is equivalent to 12,160,248 fine troy ounces.

TABLE 5.—*Specifications, metallic composition, and designs of U.S. coins currently manufactured*

Denomination	Face value	Shape of coins	Type of edge	Diameter		Thickness		Standard gross weight	
				In inches	In millimeters	In inches	In millimeters	In grains	In grams
Half dollar	50 cents	Round	Milled	1.205	30.61	0.086	2.18	177.47	11.5
Quarter dollar	25 cents	do	do	.955	24.26	.067	1.70	87.5	5.67
Dime	10 cents	do	do	.705	17.91	.053	1.35	35	2.268
5-cent piece	5 cents	do	Smooth	.835	21.21	.078	1.98	77.16	5
1-cent piece	1 cent	do	do	.750	19.05	.062	1.57	48	3.11

Denomination	Metallic composition	
	Type	Proportions of metals
Half dollar	3-layer composite coin	Outer cladding 80 percent silver, 20 percent copper bonded to a core of approximately 20 percent silver, 80 percent copper. [1]
Quarter dollar	do	Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.
Dime	do	Do.
5-cent piece	Homogeneous alloy	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.
1-cent piece	do	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.

Denomination	Designs on coins currently minted [2]			
	Portraits on obverse	Reverse	First coined	First issued
Half dollar	John F. Kennedy	Presidential coat of arms	February 1964	March 1964.
Quarter dollar	George Washington [3]	Eagle	April 1932	August 1932.
Dime	Franklin D. Roosevelt.	Torch of Liberty	January 1946	January 1946.
5-cent piece	Thomas Jefferson	Monticello	October 1938	November 1938.
1-cent piece	Abraham Lincoln [4]	Lincoln Memorial [4]	January 1959	January 1959.

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[1] The average silver content is 40 percent of the standard gross weight, or 4.6 grams of silver.

[2] The design of a U.S. coin may not be changed more frequently than once in 25 years, except by act of Congress.

[3] The change prior to 25 years to George Washington design was authorized by the act of Mar. 4, 1931, in honor of the 200th anniversary of his birth.

[4] The Abraham Lincoln 1-cent piece with wheat wreath design on the reverse was coined from June 1909 through Dec. 1958.

TABLE 6.—*Shipments by the Bureau of the Mint of newly manufactured U.S. coins for general circulation, fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970*

Denomination	Number of coins	Face value	Gross weight
FISCAL YEAR 1968			
			Short tons
50 cents	307,314,000	$153,657,000.00	3,896
25 cents	2,136,559,427	534,139,856.75	13,354
10 cents	3,808,081,934	380,808,193.40	9,520
5 cents	143,520,500	7,176,025.00	791
1 cent	3,746,137,400	37,461,374.00	12,842
Total	10,141,613,261	1,113,242,449.15	40,403
FISCAL YEAR 1969			
			Short tons
50 cents	100,011,930	$50,005,965.00	1,268
25 cents	337,941,666	84,485,416.50	2,112
10 cents	1,170,012,485	117,001,248.50	2,925
5 cents	318,816,065	15,940,803.25	1,757
1 cent	5,344,698,007	53,446,980.07	18,323
Total	7,271,480,153	320,880,413.32	26,385
FISCAL YEAR 1970			
			Short tons
50 cents	79,392,045	$39,969,022.50	1,006
25 cents	413,141,426	103,285,356.50	2,582
10 cents	869,252,226	86,925,222.60	2,173
5 cents	625,022,610	31,251,130.50	3,445
1 cent	5,534,578,351	55,345,783.51	18,974
Total	7,521,386,658	316,776,515.61	28,180

NOTE.—Coins are shipped for distribution through the facilities of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and their 24 branch banks and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 7.—*Location of U.S. fractional coins on selected dates, June 1967–June 1970*

[Face value of 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent denominations combined]

End of month	Held by the Treasury	Held by the Federal Reserve banks	In circulation [1]	Total outstanding
1967:				
June	$678,454,931	$309,981,831	$4,159,637,038	$5,148,073,800
December	653,344,663	351,244,010	4,436,082,827	5,440,671,500
1968:				
June	336,066,627	413,579,004	4,827,417,769	5,577,063,400
December	268,886,447	201,604,258	5,209,325,995	5,679,816,700
1969:				
July	136,562,635	153,885,599	5,345,024,666	5,635,472,900
August	135,457,145	149,476,198	5,367,792,857	5,652,726,200
September	128,004,632	148,417,026	5,395,491,942	5,671,913,600
October	114,788,767	148,637,526	5,427,640,207	5,691,066,500
November	104,352,148	124,613,339	5,483,363,813	5,712,329,300
December	94,241,539	108,792,793	5,538,950,868	5,741,985,200
1970:				
January	77,851,813	167,326,712	5,504,300,675	5,749,479,200
February	67,972,430	196,898,109	5,506,438,361	5,771,308,900
March	68,988,482	187,106,607	5,546,087,911	5,802,183,000
April	65,632,068	198,119,665	5,571,523,267	5,835,275,000
May	49,664,057	209,208,475	5,602,594,468	5,861,467,000
June	13,924,455	217,401,466	5,646,416,079	5,877,742,000

[1] Includes coins in commercial banks and coins held by the public.

SOURCE.—"Statement of United States Currency and Coin," Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Department of the Treasury.

TABLE 8.—*Summary of uncurrent U.S. coins withdrawn from circulation, fiscal years 1969 and 1970*

Denomination	Fiscal year 1969		Fiscal year 1970	
	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value
Silver dollars	1, 703	$1, 703	1, 814	$1, 814
50 cents	25, 470	12, 735	25, 940	12, 970
25 cents	1, 581, 500	395, 375	1, 070, 516	267, 629
10 cents	2, 069, 500	206, 950	1, 660, 790	166, 079
5 cents	1, 748, 320	87, 416	1, 411, 180	70, 559
1 cent	4, 950, 500	49, 505	5, 087, 500	50, 875
Total	10, 376, 993	753, 684	9, 257, 740	569, 926

NOTE.—Represents uncurrent coins received at the mints.

TABLE 9.—*Silver recovered from melting U.S. silver coins, monthly March 1968–June 1970*

Month	Quarters		Dimes		Total
	Pieces melted	Silver recovered (fine ounces)	Pieces melted	Silver recovered (fine ounces)	Silver recovered (fine ounces)
1968					
March	2, 252, 000	403, 726			403, 726
April	17, 555, 491	3, 094, 638			3, 094, 638
May	45, 716, 832	8, 200, 685			8, 200, 685
June	88, 540, 234	15, 815, 400	45, 650, 000	3, 298, 227	19, 113, 627
Total fiscal year 1968	154, 064, 557	27, 514, 449	45, 650, 000	3, 298, 227	30, 812, 676
July	19, 399, 856	3, 491, 848			3, 491, 848
August	43, 903, 487	7, 851, 912	8, 546, 601	617, 494	8, 469, 406
September	29, 578, 186	5, 311, 521	24, 097, 167	1, 736, 501	7, 048, 022
October	42, 973, 941	7, 705, 844	26, 358, 009	1, 902, 851	9, 608, 695
November	28, 390, 240	5, 091, 209	53, 648, 048	3, 874, 052	8, 965, 261
December	13, 493, 975	2, 385, 289	118, 554, 364	8, 550, 163	10, 935, 452
1969					
January	24, 458, 870	4, 367, 584	67, 976, 456	4, 895, 351	9, 262, 935
February	35, 914, 017	6, 442, 526	67, 660, 698	4, 873, 218	11, 315, 744
March	52, 735, 347	9, 443, 844	122, 936, 127	8, 857, 722	18, 301, 566
April	24, 456, 593	4, 388, 454	192, 869, 390	13, 921, 842	18, 310, 296
May	24, 022, 394	4, 339, 290	137, 863, 530	9, 961, 197	14, 300, 487
June	19, 933, 645	3, 430, 625	109, 543, 968	7, 541, 105	10, 971, 730
Total fiscal year 1969	359, 260, 551	64, 249, 946	930, 054, 358	66, 731, 496	130, 981, 442
July			13, 606, 905	975, 152	975, 152
August			18, 737, 347	1, 344, 291	1, 344, 291
September			28, 628, 364	2, 059, 254	2, 059, 254
October			89, 375, 431	6, 411, 165	6, 411, 165
November			112, 146, 046	8, 055, 991	8, 055, 991
December			61, 719, 184	4, 427, 117	4, 427, 117
1970					
January	4, 083, 647	735, 244	78, 011, 983	5, 592, 891	6, 328, 135
February	12, 242, 169	2, 192, 431	15, 888, 074	1, 138, 326	3, 330, 757
March	5, 944, 000	1, 072, 222	41, 689, 337	2, 987, 787	4, 060, 009
April			39, 715, 923	2, 849, 199	2, 849, 199
May	17, 006, 577	3, 041, 139	43, 916, 035	3, 148, 381	6, 189, 520
June	11, 281, 189	2, 024, 750	33, 764, 069	2, 420, 223	4, 444, 973
Total fiscal year 1970	50, 557, 582	9, 065, 786	577, 198, 698	41, 409, 777	50, 475, 563
Grand total	563, 882, 690	100, 830, 181	1, 552, 903, 056	111, 439, 500	212, 269, 681

NOTE.—Coins accumulated by Federal Reserve System and returned to the U.S. Mint for melting.

TABLE 10.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1968–70*

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List number	Subject	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
	Presidential			
101	George Washington	757	963	1,630
102	John Adams	200	430	459
103	Thomas Jefferson	425	579	779
104	James Madison	308	326	369
105	James Monroe	230	237	351
106	John Quincy Adams	265	152	362
107	Andrew Jackson	213	287	647
108	Martin Van Buren	152	228	356
109	William Henry Harrison	164	189	343
110	John Tyler	179	180	348
111	James K. Polk	164	183	337
112	Zachary Taylor	273	107	283
113	Millard Fillmore	186	144	317
114	Franklin Pierce	190	278	133
115	James Buchanan	214	204	202
116	Abraham Lincoln	873	951	1,637
117	Andrew Johnson	190	157	316
118	Ulysses S. Grant	245	142	422
119	Rutherford B. Hayes	239	80	352
120	James A. Garfield	141	234	210
121	Chester A. Arthur	239	121	192
122	Grover Cleveland	239	149	244
123	Benjamin Harrison	194	161	176
124	William McKinley	207	140	368
125	Theodore Roosevelt	247	320	533
126	William H. Taft	225	100	372
127	Woodrow Wilson	202	163	462
128	Warren G. Harding	194	126	305
129	Calvin Coolidge	160	265	231
130	Herbert Hoover	194	308	418
131	Franklin D. Roosevelt	348	423	677
132	Harry S. Truman	422	755	870
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st Term)	330	744	801
134	Dwight D. Eisenhower (2nd Term)	225	519	870
135	John F. Kennedy	6,816	1,706	2,643
136	Lyndon B. Johnson (1st Term)	405	280	398
137	Lyndon B. Johnson (2nd Term)	413	314	475
138	Richard M. Nixon		6,316	3,118
	Total Presidential series	16,668	18,961	23,006

TABLE 10.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1968–70*—Con.

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List number	Subject	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
	Secretaries of the Treasury			
201	Alexander Hamilton	122	50	119
202	William Windom			
203	John G. Carlisle	29		35
204	Daniel Manning			
205	Lyman J. Gage	30		
206	Leslie M. Shaw			53
207	George B. Cortelyou			
208	Franklin MacVeagh			
209	William McAdoo			30
210	Carter Glass			
211	Andrew W. Mellon			45
212	Ogden L. Mills			
213	William H. Woodin			
214	Henry Morgenthau, Jr			54
215	Fred M. Vinson	30		19
216	John W. Snyder			14
217	George M. Humphrey			100
218	Robert B. Anderson		37	24
219	Douglas Dillon			44
220	Henry H. Fowler		81	
221	Albert Gallatin		58	10
222	Joseph W. Barr		447	237
223	David M. Kennedy			116
	Total Secretaries of the Treasury	211	673	900
	Directors of the Mint			
301	David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa	30	40	48
302	Robert M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa			84
303	J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa	22	47	
304	James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa			
305	Henry R. Linderman, Washington, D.C			
306	Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D.C			25
307	James P. Kimball, Washington, D.C	31		34
308	Edward O. Leech, Washington, D.C			
309	Robert E. Preston, Washington, D.C	30		
310	George E. Roberts, Washington, D.C			
311	F. J. H. von Engelken, Washington, D.C	30		
312	Robert W. Woolley, Washington, D.C	30		
313	Raymond T. Baker, Washington, D.C			
314	F. E. Scobey, Washington, D.C	30		
315	R. J. Grant, Washington, D.C			
316	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Washington, D.C	55		47
317	William H. Brett, Washington, D.C			
318	Eva Adams (1st Term) Washington, D.C			50
319	Eva Adams (2nd Term) Washington, D.C	222	56	106
320	Mary Brooks, Washington, D.C			35
	Total Directors of the Mint	480	143	429
	Army			
401	Washington before Boston	50	182	144
402	Maj. Gen. Gates, for Saratoga	69		
403	Brig. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens	59		75
404	Lt. Col. John E. Howard, for Cowpens	29		
405	Lt. Col. W. A. Washington, for Cowpens			30
406	Count DeFleury, for Stony Point			99
407	Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, for Stony Point		26	79
408	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for Eutaw Springs		59	
409	Maj. Henry Lee, Paulus Hook		63	
410	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara		25	
411	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie	30		18
412	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	33		127
413	Maj. Gen. Brown, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie			30
414	Brig. Gen. Miller, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	33		41
415	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	30		53
416	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg			61
417	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans	56	60	124
418	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for Thames	30		64
419	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for Thames	31		
420	Col. George Croghan, for Sandusky			
421	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Palo Alto			57
422	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey			26
423	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista		20	39
424	Maj. Gen. Scott, for battles in Mexico	5	43	53
425	Maj. Gen. Grant	30	63	193

Table 10.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1968–70*—Con.

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List number	Subject	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
	Army—Continued			
426	Pennsylvania Volunteers	34		
427	Maj. Gen. Scott (Commonwealth of Virginia)	30		68
428	Kittanning destroyed			50
	Total Army series	549	541	1,431
	Navy			
501	John Paul Jones, for Serapis	107	147	287
502	Capt. Thomas Truxtun, for action with La Vengeance		63	
503	Capt. Preble before Tripoli		81	69
504	Capt. Hull, for capture of Guerriere	37	25	46
505	Capt. Jacob Jones, for capture of Frolic			89
506	Capt. Decatur, for capture of Macedonian		28	50
507	Capt. Bainbridge, for capture of Java		29	37
508	Capt. Burrows, for capture of Boxer			48
509	Lt. McCall, for capture of Boxer			
510	Capt. Perry, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie	177	57	109
511	Capt. Elliott, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie			
512	Capt. Lawrence, capture of Peacock		40	52
513	Capt. Macdonough, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain			65
514	Capt. Henley, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain			30
515	Lt. Cassin, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain			
516	Capt. Warrington, capture of Epervier			34
517	Capt. Blakely, capture of Reindeer			57
518	Capt. Biddle, capture of Penguin		32	
519	Capt. Stewart, capture of Cyane and Levant	57		
520	Rescue of officers and crew of brig Sommers			60
521	Capt. Ingraham	34	25	31
522	Capt. Perry (State of Pennsylvania) capture of fleet on Lake Erie			60
522A	Pennsylvania Volunteers, action on Lake Erie			127
523	Cornelius Vanderbilt			47
525	To Rescuers of Passengers, Officers & Men of Steam Ship San Francisco, by Congress	15	35	75
526	Commodore M. C. Perry, from merchants of Boston		32	
527	Metis (shipwreck) Medal		78	40
528	John Horn			88
529	Lt. Victor Blue (State of South Carolina)			61
532	Departure of American Fleet	88	50	116
533	Vice Adm. Hyman George Rickover		50	127
	Total Navy series	515	772	1,805
	Miscellaneous			
601	Time Increases His Fame	543	865	630
602	Cabinet Medal	553	237	604
603	Washington and Jackson	259	293	386
604	Commencement of Coin Cabinet	89	50	139
605	Presidency Relinquished	63	25	93
606	Allegiance		232	413
607	Washington and Lincoln	1,119	1,404	2,098
608	Washington and Grant	240	846	343
609	Washington Wreath	250	329	901
610	Washington Bicentennial	84	151	32
611	James Garfield	127	112	253
612	Lincoln and Garfield		481	231
613	Pennsylvania Bicentennial	523	397	381
614	Valley Forge Centennial	117		181
615	Lincoln and Grant	541	456	531
616	Lincoln, Broken Column	401	352	716
617	Japanese Embassy		67	80
618	Frederick Rose		31	60
619	Louis Agassiz		25	34
620	Indian Peace Medal (George II)	174	218	190
621	David Hosack	124	131	133
622	First Steam Coinage	638	484	584
623	Union Pacific Railroad	220	319	245
624	Emancipation Proclamation	196		111
625	Cyrus W. Field	31	30	92
626	Joseph Pancoast			
627	Indian Peace (Grant)	118	110	235
628	Hayes, Indian Peace (oval)	96	135	136
629	Garfield, Indian Peace	25	85	
630	Arthur, Indian Peace	65	21	
631	Cleveland, Indian Peace	110		

TABLE 10.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1968–70*—Con.

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List number	Subject	Fiscal year 1968	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970
	Miscellaneous—Continued			
632	Harrison, Indian Peace	86	57	
633	Let Us Have Peace (Grant)	75		126
634	Seward-Robinson		10	25
635	U.S. Diplomatic (July 4, 1776)	61		406
636	Great Seal Centennial Medal, 1782–1882	164	388	408
637	Joseph Francis	32	34	
638	Lincoln Centennial	74	92	123
639	Wright Brothers	116	74	347
640	Abraham Lincoln	62	110	192
641	Woodrow Wilson		24	47
642	Warren G. Harding		120	131
643	Calvin Coolidge	70	101	
644	Herbert Hoover	191	240	369
645	Charles A. Lindbergh	118	224	285
646	Franklin D. Roosevelt	234	441	151
647	Mount Vernon		25	84
648	Benjamin Franklin	49	142	220
649	Franklin D. Roosevelt			30
650	Harry S. Truman	935	1,261	716
651	Vice President Alben W. Barkley	55		54
652	Dr. Jonas E. Salk	67		105
653	Dr. Robert H. Goddard	50	24	182
654	Robert Frost	78		176
655	Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III	68		91
656	Sam Rayburn	25		45
657	U.S. Secret Service 100th Anniversary		50	401
701	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969)			41,681
702	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969)			3,996
	Total Miscellaneous series	9,316	11,303	60,223
	Grand total of all medals	27,739	32,393	87,794

TABLE 11.—*Foreign coins and blanks manufactured by U.S. mints, fiscal year 1970*

Country and denomination	Coins or blanks manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	Pieces		*Grams*	*mm.*	*mm.*	
Costa Rica:[1]						
25 centimos	4,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	3.45	23.00	1.3	Incuse lettered.
10 centimos	10,000,000	do	2.00	18.00	1.22	Reeded.
5 centimos	20,000,000	do	1.00	15.00	1.00	Do.
Total	34,000,000					
El Salvador:[1]						
10 centavos	3,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	7.00	26.00	2.50	Smooth.
1 centavo	5,000,000	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.50	16.00	1.68	Do.
Total	8,000,000					
Israel—Proof coins:[2]						
10 pounds	15,500	900 silver, 100 copper	26.00	37.00	3.00	Incused inscription.
Liberia—Proof coins:[2]						
1 dollar	5,058	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	17.94	34.00	2.74	Reeded.
50 cents	5,058	do	8.97	29.00	1.91	Do.
25 cents	5,058	do	4.49	23.00	1.50	Do.
10 cents	5,058	do	1.79	16.99	1.17	Do.
5 cents	5,058	do	4.15	19.99	1.73	Smooth.
1 cent	5,058	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.59	17.91	1.40	Do.
Total	30,348					
Panama—Proof coins:[2]						
1 balboa	14,000	900 silver, 100 copper	26.73	38.10	2.72	Reeded.
50 centesimos	14,000	3-layer composite: outer cladding 80 percent silver, 20 percent copper bonded to core of approximately 20 percent silver, 80 percent copper.	11.50	30.61	1.98	Do.
25 centesimos	14,000	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to core of pure copper.	5.67	24.26	1.83	Do.
10 centesimos	14,000	do	2.268	17.91	1.30	Do.
5 centesimos	14,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	5.00	21.21	1.78	Smooth.
1 centesimo	14,000	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	3.11	19.05	1.63	Do.
Total	84,000					

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—*Foreign coins and blanks manufactured by U.S. mints, fiscal year 1970*—Continued

Country and denomination	Coins or blanks manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	Pieces		*Grams*	*mm.*	*mm.*	
Philippines:						
25 sentimos [1]	10,000,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel	4.00	21.00	1.75	Reeded.
10 sentimos [1]	40,000,000	do	2.00	17.90	1.24	Do.
1 sentimo [3]	130,000,000	95 percent aluminum, 5 percent magnesium	.485	15.25	1.36	Smooth.
Total	180,000,000					
Total coins	222,129,848					
Brazil—Coinage blanks:						
20 centavos	76,392,307	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	7.86	25.00		
10 centavos	94,558,140	do	5.52	23.00		
Total	170,950,447					
Israel—Coinage blanks:						
10 pounds	25,000	900 silver, 100 copper	26.00	36.70		
Mexico—Coinage blanks:						
50 centavos	120,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	6.50	24.55		
Total blanks	290,975,447					
Grand total	513,105,295					

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[1] Manufactured at the Denver Mint.

[2] All proof coins were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.

[3] Manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint.

TABLE 12.—*Gold and silver bullion deposits and assay determinations and total assay determinations at the mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1970*

Institution	Gold and silver bullion deposits		Total number of assay determinations [1]
	Number of deposit transactions	Number of assay determinations	
Philadelphia	44	287	26,239
San Francisco	570	7,022	8,115
Denver	83	754	59,339
New York	1,115	11,106	40,639
Total	1,812	19,169	134,332

[1] Includes assay determinations on gold and silver bullion deposits plus miscellaneous bullion, uncurrent coin, crude mass melts, etc.

TABLE 13.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1970*

[In fine ounces rounded to whole ounce]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand June 30, 1969	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1970
Philadelphia	46,303	1,132	47,435	5,708	41,727
San Francisco	11,167,943	625,619	11,793,562	380,312	11,413,250
Denver	67,130,319	6,603	67,136,922	4,209	67,132,713
New York	43,899,485	5,863,378	49,762,863	424,662	49,338,201
Fort Knox	161,646,073		161,646,073		161,646,073
Total	283,890,123	6,496,732	290,386,855	814,891	289,571,964

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Transfers from other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia	820	2	310		1,132
San Francisco	625,401	218			625,619
Denver	6,324	279			6,603
New York	421,838	120	12,849	5,428,571	5,863,378
Fort Knox					
Total	1,054,383	619	13,159	5,428,571	6,496,732

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps and manufactures, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Transfers to other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia	793	102	4,813		5,708
San Francisco	372,278		8,034		380,312
Denver	4,121	86	2		4,209
New York	422,078	2,274	310		424,662
Fort Knox					
Total	799,270	2,462	13,159		814,891

TABLE 14.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1970, value at $35 per fine ounce*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand June 30, 1969	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1970
Philadelphia	$1, 620, 605	$39, 620	$1, 660, 225	$199, 780	$1, 460, 445
San Francisco	390, 878, 005	21, 896, 665	412, 774, 670	13, 310, 920	399, 463, 750
Denver	2, 349, 561, 165	231, 105	2, 349, 792, 270	147, 315	2, 349, 644, 955
New York	1, 536, 481, 975	205, 218, 230	1, 741, 700, 205	14, 863, 170	1, 726, 837, 035
Fort Knox	5, 657, 612, 555		5, 657, 612, 555		5, 657, 612, 555
Total	9, 936, 154, 305	227, 385, 620	10, 163, 539, 925	28, 521, 185	10, 135, 018, 740

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Transfers from other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia	$28, 700	$70	$10, 850		$39, 620
San Francisco	21, 889, 035	7, 630			21, 896, 665
Denver	221, 340	9, 765			231, 105
New York	14, 764, 330	4, 200	449, 715	$189, 999, 985	205, 218, 230
Fort Knox					
Total	36, 903, 405	21, 665	460, 565	189, 999, 985	227, 385, 620

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps and manufactures, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Transfers to other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia	$27, 755	$3, 570	$168, 455		$199, 780
San Francisco	13, 029, 730		281, 190		13, 310, 920
Denver	144, 235	3, 010	70		147, 315
New York	14, 772, 730	79, 590	10, 850		14, 863, 170
Fort Knox					
Total	27, 974, 450	86, 170	460, 565		28, 521, 185

TABLE 15.—*Summary of silver receipts, issues, and balances of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal years 1934 through 1969* [1]

Item	Fine ounces	Value
Balances June 30, 1933:		
Silver bullion ordinary	13, 831, 051. 05	$6, 588, 389. 06
Recoinage silver	13, 925, 846. 32	19, 251, 049. 27
	27, 756, 897. 37	25, 839, 438. 33
Receipts (July 1, 1933–June 30, 1969):		
Silver Purchase Act silver (act of June 19, 1934, 48 Stat. 1178)	2, 048, 490, 530. 48	1, 027, 637, 216. 75
Nationalized silver (Executive Order 6814, Aug. 9, 1934)	113, 032, 915. 78	56, 528, 353. 08
Foreign debt silver (title III, act of May 12, 1933, 48 Stat. 31, 53)	22, 734, 824. 35	11, 367, 412. 18
Newly-mined domestic silver:		
Executive Proclamation silver (E.P. 2067 of Dec. 21, 1933, and amendments)	301, 226, 723. 50	216, 588, 371. 53
Act of July 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 998)	206, 287, 208. 67	146, 693, 123. 94
Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)	376, 686, 164. 80	340, 919, 995. 60
	884, 200, 096. 97	704, 201, 491. 07
Silver bullion ordinary	403, 700, 717. 58	288, 758, 649. 59
900 fine subsidiary coin melted	225, 027, 237. 94	320, 295, 042. 12
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent silver dollars	45, 936, 330. 61	61, 818, 618. 00
Seigniorage accruing from revaluation of silver		1, 179, 406, 984. 67
Silver bullion for coinage or for sale at $1.29+	163, 844. 32	211, 839. 12
Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin	214, 841. 73	282, 606. 46
Total receipts	3, 743, 501, 339. 76	3, 650, 508, 213. 04
Total silver available fiscal years 1934 through 1969	3, 771, 258, 237. 13	3, 676, 347, 651. 37
Issues (July 1, 1933–June 30, 1969):		
Silver processed into U.S. coins	1, 962, 362, 256. 58	1, 873, 035, 705. 38
Silver lend-leased to foreign governments (act of Mar. 11, 1941)	410, 814, 344. 19	191, 713, 360. 44
Silver sold:		
Under Green Act (act of July 12, 1943, 57 Stat. 520)	167, 380, 240. 92	78, 110, 778. 17
Under Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)	138, 971, 143. 85	103, 749, 218. 68
Other	272, 478, 348. 06	356, 459, 824. 13
	578, 829, 732. 83	538, 319, 820. 98
Wasted in operation	1, 120, 764. 89	861, 296. 62
Melting losses—uncurrent coin		9, 535, 449. 86
Silver used for redemption of silver certificates	553, 386, 662. 70	715, 516, 281. 00
Silver transferred to stockpile [2] (act of June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77)	165, 000, 000. 00	213, 333, 333. 18
Total issues	3, 671, 513, 761. 19	3, 542, 315, 247. 46
Balances June 30, 1969:		
Silver bullion ordinary:		
Bureau of the Mint	40, 637, 602. 23	52, 940, 612. 26
Other Federal agencies	2, 263, 954. 07	2, 927, 132. 95
	42, 901, 556. 30	55, 867, 745. 21
900 fine silver coin bars	39, 957, 246. 55	56, 316, 211. 55
Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin	16, 885, 673. 09	21, 848, 447. 15
Total balances	99, 744, 475. 94	134, 032, 403. 91
Total issues and balances	3, 771, 258, 237. 13	3, 676, 347, 651. 37

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[1] For details by fiscal year 1934 through 1967, see the annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1967, pp. 79–122.

[2] Silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Bureau of the Mint, amounting to 120,371,251.81 fine ounces valued at $155,631,517.38, was transferred to the U.S. Government stockpile during the fiscal year 1968. In addition, silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Atomic Energy Commission, amounting to 44,628,748.19 fine ounces valued at $57,701,815.80, was transferred to the stockpile during fiscal 1968, making total transfers of 165,000,000 fine ounces valued at $213,333,333.18. (Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, Public Law 520, approved July 23, 1946, 60 Stat. 596, 50 U.S.C. 98, 98 a–g (1951); Public Law 90–29, approved June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77, 31 U.S.C. 405a–1, a–2 a–3 (supp. 1967), and 31 U.S.C. 324 (supp. 1967)).

TABLE 16.—*Summary of silver receipts, issues, and balances of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal years 1934 through 1970*

Item	Fine ounces	Value
Balances June 30, 1933:		
Silver bullion ordinary	13,831,051.05	$6,588,389.06
Recoinage silver	13,925,846.32	19,251,049.27
	27,756,897.37	25,839,438.33
Receipts (July 1, 1933–June 30, 1970):		
Silver Purchase Act silver (act of June 19, 1934, 48 Stat. 1178)	2,048,490,530.48	1,027,637,216.75
Nationalized silver (Executive Order 6814, Aug. 9, 1934)	113,032,915.78	56,528,353.08
Foreign debt silver (title III, act of May 12, 1933, 48 Stat. 31, 53)	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18
Newly-mined domestic silver:		
Executive Proclamation silver (E.P. 2067 of Dec. 21, 1933, and amendments)	301,226,723.50	216,588,371.53
Act of July 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 998)	206,287,208.67	146,693,123.94
Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)	376,686,164.80	340,919,995.60
	884,200,096.97	704,201,491.07
Silver bullion ordinary	403,846,642.17	289,045,853.77
900 fine subsidiary coin melted	275,660,797.81	390,876,583.90
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent silver dollars	45,936,330.61	61,818,618.00
Seigniorage accruing from revaluation of silver		1,179,406,984.67
Silver bullion for coinage or for sale at $1.29+	163,844.32	211,839.12
Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin	368,041.12	485,401.95
Total receipts	3,794,434,023.61	3,721,579,754.49
Total silver available fiscal years 1934 through 1970	3,822,190,920.98	3,747,419,192.82
Issues (July 1, 1933–June 30, 1970):		
Silver processed into U.S. coins	1,974,330,594.31	1,889,011,636.92
Silver lend-leased to foreign governments (act of Mar. 11, 1941)	410,814,344.19	191,713,360.44
Silver sold:		
Under Green Act (act of July 12, 1943, 57 Stat. 520)	167,380,240.92	78,110,778.17
Under act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)	138,971,143.85	103,749,218.68
Other	345,606,147.02	458,950,862.36
	651,957,531.79	640,810,859.21
Wasted in operation	1,121,088.99	861,715.66
Melting losses—uncurrent coin		9,535,449.86
Silver used for redemption of silver certificates	553,386,662.70	715,516,281.00
Silver transferred to stockpile [1] (act of June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77)	165,000,000.00	213,333,333.18
Total issues	3,756,610,221.98	3,660,782,636.27
Balances June 30, 1970:		
Silver bullion ordinary:		
Bureau of the Mint	42,916,381.45	55,980,802.31
Other Federal agencies	261,087.38	337,567.94
	43,177,468.83	56,318,370.25
900 fine silver coin bars	13,595,108.95	18,984,991.48
Silver for 50-cent silver clad coin	8,808,121.22	11,333,194.82
Total balances	65,580,699.00	86,636,556.55
Total issues and balances	3,822,190,920.98	3,747,419,192.82

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[1] Silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Bureau of the Mint, amounting to 120,371,251.81 fine ounces valued at $155,631,517.38, was transferred to the U.S. Government stockpile during the fiscal year 1968. In addition, silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Atomic Energy Commission, amounting to 44,628,748.19 fine ounces valued at $57,701,815.80, was transferred to the stockpile during fiscal 1968, making total transfers of 165,000,000 fine ounces valued at $213,333,333.18. (Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, Public Law 520, approved July 23, 1946, 60 Stat. 596, 50 U.S.C. 98, 98 a–g (1951); Public Law 90–29, approved June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77, 31 U.S.C. 405 a–1, a–2, a–3 (supp. 1967), and 31 U.S.C. 324 (supp. 1967)).

TABLE 17.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1970*

	Fine troy ounces
Balance on hand June 30, 1969:	
Silver bullion ordinary	40, 637, 602. 23
900 fine silver coin bars	39, 957, 246. 55
Coinage metal fund silver	16, 885, 673. 09
Total	97, 480, 521. 87
Increases during fiscal year 1970:	
At market value	220, 204. 97
Deposits in exchange for bars	1, 135, 299. 71
Coin melted [1]	50, 635, 260. 42
Received from the Atomic Energy Commission	2, 002, 866. 69
All other	164, 684. 80
Total increases	54, 158, 316. 59
Decreases during fiscal year 1970:	
Sold [2]	73, 070, 798. 76
Manufactured into U.S. silver clad coin	11, 968, 337. 73
Bars issued in exchange for deposits	1, 135, 299. 71
All other	144, 781. 35
Total decreases	86, 319, 217. 55
Balance on hand June 30, 1970:	
Silver bullion ordinary	42, 916, 381. 45
900 fine silver coin bars	13, 595, 108. 95
Coinage metal fund silver	8, 808, 130. 51
Total	65, 319, 620. 91

[1] Bullion account only.
[2] Includes GSA sales and all other silver sales.

TABLE 18.—*Deliveries of Treasury silver sold by the General Services Administration, monthly, fiscal years 1968–70*

Year and month	Silver delivered
1967	*Fine troy ounces*
August [1]	5,379,856.48
September	8,463,803.93
October	8,461,237.16
November	6,942,127.03
December	6,797,353.46
1968	
January	3,448,086.99
February	2,047,979.85
March	2,465,471.93
April	750,286.99
May	3,041,331.05
June	3,095,002.92
Total fiscal year 1968	50,892,537.79
July	5,471,358.53
August	8,177,605.53
September	7,602,985.41
October	9,104,705.53
November	7,711,822.95
December	8,757,119.93
1969	
January	8,246,473.15
February	9,425,150.70
March	8,185,194.61
April	11,064,998.96
May	8,358,816.17
June	7,006,397.70
Total fiscal year 1969	99,112,629.17
July	6,754,949.64
August	8,002,627.28
September	5,348,296.80
October	8,360,352.37
November	4,862,270.65
December	5,673,228.80
1970	
January	7,200,811.34
February	6,880,738.19
March	4,387,218.00
April	4,738,885.54
May	4,734,373.86
June	6,041,456.48
Total fiscal year 1970	72,985,208.95
Grand total	222,990,375.91

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[1] Sales of Treasury silver by GSA were begun on Aug. 4, 1967, pursuant to amendments to the silver regulations dated Sept. 21, 1967.

TABLE 19.—*Monetary metals operated on and operating gains and losses of the mints and assay offices, fiscal year 1970*

Operating division and unit of quantity		Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
METALS OPERATED ON						
Gold bullion:						
Melting and refining	fine ounces	10, 593. 53		36, 649. 47	72, 457, 452. 25	72, 504, 695. 25
Cash and deposits	do		236, 608. 10			236, 608. 10
Coining (medals)	do	18, 812. 41				18, 812. 41
Silver bullion:						
Melting and refining	do	10, 900. 68		176, 433. 64	5, 705, 549. 13	5, 892, 883. 45
Cash and deposits	do		103, 618. 53			103, 618. 53
Coining (medals and recoveries)	do	226, 004. 19				226, 004. 19
Silver clad alloy:						
Melting and refining	gross ounces			5, 830. 19		5, 830. 19
Coining	do	6, 249. 24	1, 606, 996. 59	49, 405, 434. 76		51, 018, 680. 59
Cupronickel clad alloy:						
Melting and refining	do			36, 428, 460. 24		36, 428, 460. 24
Coining	do	79, 787, 339. 55	67, 241, 993. 97	140, 539, 620. 21		287, 568, 953. 73
Cupronickel alloy:						
Melting and refining	do	3, 526, 250. 00		451, 365. 34		3, 977, 615. 34
Coining	do	32. 09	90, 437, 192. 15	104, 512, 300. 34		194, 949, 524. 58
Bronze alloy:						
Melting and refining	do	182, 016, 843. 74		95, 875, 924. 96		277, 892, 768. 70
Coining	do	269, 635, 281. 25	109, 850, 533. 30	799, 534, 710. 82		1, 179, 020, 525. 37
OPERATING GAINS AND LOSSES [1]						
Gold bullion:						
Melting and refining	fine ounces	91. 70		440. 96	707. 14	1, 239. 80
Cash and deposits	do		585. 54			585. 54
Coining (medals)	do	1, 023. 88				1, 023. 88
Silver bullion:						
Melting and refining	do			10, 014. 27	10, 536. 42	20, 550. 69
Cash and deposits	do		113. 39			113. 39
Coining	do	32, 747. 34		. 93		32, 748. 27
Silver clad alloy:						
Melting and refining	gross ounces					
Coining	do	. 37	3, 297. 81	31, 533. 72		34, 831. 90
Cupronickel clad alloy:						
Melting and refining	do	−37, 752. 86		−315, 578. 81		−353, 331. 67
Coining	do	−1, 493. 05	−1, 412, 693. 26	−45, 106. 14		−1, 459, 292. 45
Cupronickel alloy:						
Melting and refining	do	−115. 83				−115. 83
Coining	do	. 32	388, 668. 00	−24, 072. 08		364, 596. 24
Bronze alloy:						
Melting and refining	do	−54, 217. 49		−226, 923. 92		−281, 141. 41
Coining	do	−732, 975. 97	344, 626. 80	150, 258. 50		−238, 090. 67

[1] Gains and losses as determined by the annual inventories.

NOTE.—This table does not include operations on coinage metals processed for foreign governments.

TABLE 20.—*Refined gold and silver produced by the electrolytic process at the New York Assay Office, fiscal year 1970, by months*

Month	Gold	Silver	Total
1969	*Fine troy ounces*	*Fine troy ounces*	*Fine troy ounces*
July	---	---	---
August	82,255.238	204,602.510	286,857.748
September	112,972.092	191,849.560	304,821.652
October	81,076.725	302,190.920	383,267.645
November	132,495.710	241,417.960	373,913.670
December	202,974.526	203,364.850	406,339.376
1970			
January	162,643.360	308,078.390	470,721.750
February	104,616.494	188,084.250	292,700.744
March	285,536.136	267,648.080	553,184.216
April	122,183.892	169,875.480	292,059.372
May	161,687.078	127,784.280	289,471.358
June	44,430.221	---	44,430.221
Total fine ounces	1,492,871.472	2,204,896.280	3,697,767.752
Tonnage (short tons)	51.18	75.60	126.78

TABLE 21.—*Stocks of unrefined gold and silver bullion held at the mints and assay offices, June 30, 1970*

Institution	Gold bullion	Silver bullion
	Fine troy ounces	*Fine troy ounces*
Philadelphia	1,153.629	---
San Francisco	7,941,381.286	4,434,793.09
Denver	9,350,164.229	8,327,414.13
New York	7,719,541.029	8,983,422.96
Total	25,012,240.171	21,745,630.18
Tonnage (short tons)	857.56	745.56

NOTE.—Not comparable to data for years before 1969, due to reclassification and disbursement of silver from this category.

TABLE 22.—*Detail of revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1970*

Item	Office of the Director	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office [1]	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
GENERAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS						
Seigniorage, minor coinage		$9, 466, 440. 70	$14, 861, 402. 20	$38, 845, 455. 98		$63, 173, 298. 88
Seigniorage, cupronickel clad coinage	($17, 415, 533. 92)	55, 585, 528. 98	807, 632. 69	130, 368, 497. 96		169, 346, 125. 71
Seigniorage, silver clad coinage			663, 927. 75	21, 343, 696. 54		22, 007, 624. 29
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified			76. 75	510. 76	$1, 135. 79	1, 723. 30
Gifts to the United States, not otherwise classified	1. 00				26. 74	27. 74
Recovery of Mint manufacturing expenses	17, 415, 533. 92					17, 415, 533. 92
Sale of miscellaneous products and byproducts, not otherwise classified	14, 320. 98	38, 054. 26	7, 256, 319. 39	93, 909. 61	5, 980. 22	7, 408, 584. 46
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services	16. 26	150. 12	119. 80	170. 52	61. 32	518. 02
Service charges for allotments of pay for savings accounts (Public Law 90–365)	20. 64	3. 06		125. 10		148. 80
Commission on telephone pay stations		819. 38	247. 99	158. 90		1, 226. 27
Charges for testing, inspection, and grading services, not otherwise classified		44. 00		585. 00	5, 392. 00	6, 021. 00
Business concessions				112. 95		112. 95
Bullion charges		1, 300. 24	108, 278. 40	35, 782. 20	165, 844. 65	311, 205. 49
Other fees and charges for miscellaneous services		140. 00		6. 00		146. 00
Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified		10. 17	1, 000. 00	1, 001. 41		2, 011. 58
Sale of scrap and salvage materials		22, 171. 84	1, 377. 51	2, 550. 13	219. 03	26, 318. 51
Profit on sale of nickel		2, 250, 105. 88				2, 250, 105. 88
Profit on sale of silver bullion		1, 128, 030. 41	68, 668. 49	13, 794, 726. 93	10, 683, 908. 37	25, 675, 334. 20
Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged, not otherwise classified				8. 00		8. 00
Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified		51. 62	44. 92	760. 20		856. 74
Total general account receipts	14, 358. 88	68, 492, 850. 66	23, 769, 095. 89	204, 488, 058. 19	10, 862, 568. 12	307, 626, 931. 74
SPECIAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS						
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar				6. 83		6. 83
Total receipts	14, 358. 88	68, 492, 850. 66	23, 769, 095. 89	204, 488, 065. 02	10, 862, 568. 12	307, 626, 938. 57

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[1] Coinage operations authorized by sec. 201 of Public Law 89–81, approved July 23, 1965, a result of which is the receipt of coinage seigniorage shown in this column.

TABLE 23.—*Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, June 30, 1970*

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	$1,464,842.65	$399,463,744.49	$2,349,644,956.16	$1,726,880,856.07	$5,657,612,557.75	$10,135,066,957.12
Silver bullion	182,395.46	10,460,952.42	8,603,938.77	55,718,507.14		[1] 74,965,793.79
Subsidiary coin	733.97		4,484,343.70	5,000.00		4,490,077.67
Minor coin	34.75	2,834,392.06	477,999.08			3,312,425.89
Coinage metal other than silver	47,755,571.06	8,687,565.00	17,816,883.31	799,478.75		75,059,498.12
All other	103,664.14	2,438,547.47	59,890.12	34,664.27		2,636,766.00
Total assets	49,507,242.03	423,885,201.44	2,381,088,011.14	1,783,438,506.23	5,657,612,557.75	10,295,531,518.59
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	1,751,613.28	415,084,145.79	2,363,233,955.43	1,783,438,506.23	5,657,612,557.75	10,221,120,778.48
Coinage metal fund	47,755,627.84	8,687,565.00	17,854,055.71			74,297,248.55
All other	.91	113,490.65				113,491.56
Total liabilities	49,507,242.03	423,885,201.44	2,381,088,011.14	1,783,438,506.23	5,657,612,557.75	10,295,531,518.59

[1] Includes silver for the manufacture of silver clad half dollars valued at $11,425,670.63.

TABLE 24.—*Number of employees of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1970*

Functions	Office of the Director [1]	Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	New York Assay Office	West Point Depository	Ft. Knox Depository	Total June 30, 1970	Total June 30, 1969
General administration [2]	71	46	35	32	19	2	3	208	218
Coining		212	210	211				633	581
Melting and refining		34	49		53			136	118
Cash and deposits		20	20	50	60			150	188
Numismatic service		(3)		68				68	71
Guard force		49	38	38	22	18	26	191	194
Building and mechanical		93	68	50	21	9	3	244	212
Engraving		64						64	75
Assaying		5	9	4	12			30	36
Custodial force		28	9	11	(4)			48	55
Total June 30, 1970	71	551	438	464	187	29	32	1,772	
Total June 30, 1969	74	539	415	472	186	30	32		1,748

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[1] The Office of the Director is composed of five divisions: Budget and Finance, Coin Management and Public Information, Management Analysis and Production, Personnel, and Technical. In addition, there are three special staffs: Legal, Security, and Statistical. (From the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Procedures of the Bureau of the Mint, approved July 14, 1967 (published in the Federal Register, July 19, 1967.))

[2] Includes executive direction, accounting, personnel, technical, etc.

[3] Establishment of numismatic service at the Philadelphia Mint is planned for fiscal year 1971.

[4] The custodial force of the New York Assay Office is included with building and mechanical.

TABLE 25.—*U.S. coins manufactured, calendar year 1969*

I. SUMMARY

Denomination	General circulation		Proof coins		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
50 cents	129, 881, 800	$64, 940, 900	2, 934, 631	$1, 467, 315. 50	132, 816, 431	$66, 408, 215. 50
25 cents	290, 584, 000	72, 646, 000	2, 934, 631	733, 657. 75	293, 518, 631	73, 379, 657. 75
10 cents	709, 113, 870	70, 911, 387	2, 934, 631	293, 463. 10	712, 048, 501	71, 204, 850. 10
5 cents	322, 971, 500	16, 148, 575	2, 934, 631	146, 731. 55	325, 906, 131	16, 295, 306. 55
1 cent	5, 684, 117, 200	56, 841, 172	2, 934, 631	29, 346. 31	5, 687, 051, 831	56, 870, 518. 31
Total	7, 136, 668, 370	281, 488, 034	14, 673, 155	2, 670, 514. 21	7, 151, 341, 525	284, 158, 548. 21

II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS [1]

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
50 cents			129, 881, 800	$64, 940, 900	129, 881, 800	$64, 940, 900
25 cents	176, 212, 000	$44, 053, 000	114, 372, 000	28, 593, 000	290, 584, 000	72, 646, 000
10 cents	145, 790, 000	14, 579, 000	563, 323, 870	56, 332, 387	709, 113, 870	70, 911, 387
5 cents			202, 807, 500	10, 140, 375	202, 807, 500	10, 140, 375
1 cent	1, 136, 910, 000	11, 369, 100	4, 002, 832, 200	40, 028, 322	5, 139, 742, 200	51, 397, 422
Total	1, 458, 912, 000	70, 001, 100	5, 013, 217, 370	200, 034, 984	6, 472, 129, 370	270, 036, 084

III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Denomination	General circulation		Proof coins		Total	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
50 cents			2, 934, 631	$1, 467, 315. 50	2, 934, 631	$1, 467, 315. 50
25 cents			2, 934, 631	733, 657. 75	2, 934, 631	733, 657. 75
10 cents			2, 934, 631	293, 463. 10	2, 934, 631	293, 463. 10
5 cents	120, 164, 000	$6, 008, 200	2, 934, 631	146, 731. 55	123, 098, 631	6, 154, 931. 55
1 cent	544, 375, 000	5, 443, 750	2, 934, 631	29, 346. 31	547, 309, 631	5, 473, 096. 31
Total	664, 539, 000	11, 451, 950	14, 673, 155	2, 670, 514. 21	679, 212, 155	14, 122, 464. 21

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[1] For general circulation.

NOTE.—Specifications, metallic composition, and designs are contained in table 5.

TABLE 26.—*Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, calendar year 1969*

[Based on standard weight of individual coins]

Denomination	Metallic content—short tons				
	Silver [1]	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total tons
Half dollar:					
Regular issue	658.58	987.88			1,646.46
Proof coins	14.88	22.32			37.20
Total	673.46	1,010.20			1,683.66
Quarter dollar:					
Regular issue		1,664.89	151.29		1,816.18
Proof coins		16.81	1.53		18.34
Total		1,681.70	152.82		1,834.52
Dime:					
Regular issue		1,625.13	147.68		1,772.81
Proof coins		6.73	.61		7.34
Total		1,631.86	148.29		1,780.15
5-cent piece:					
Regular issue		1,335.06	445.02		1,780.08
Proof coins		12.13	4.04		16.17
Total		1,347.19	449.06		1,796.25
1-cent piece:					
Regular issue		18,511.91		974.31	19,486.22
Proof coins		9.56		.50	10.06
Total		18,521.47		974.81	19,496.28
Summary:					
Regular issue	658.58	24,124.87	743.99	974.31	26,501.75
Proof coins	14.88	67.55	6.18	.50	89.11
Grand total	673.46	24,192.42	750.17	974.81	26,590.86

[1] Silver content of 132,816,431 clad half dollars at standard weight is equivalent to approximately 19,500,000 fine troy ounces.

TABLE 27.—*Foreign coins and blanks manufactured by the U.S. mints, calendar year 1969*

Country and denomination	Coins or blanks manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	Pieces		*Grams*	*mm.*	*mm.*	
Canada: [1] 10 cents	42,740,000	Pure nickel	2.074	17.91	1.22	Reeded.
Costa Rica: [2]						
10 centimos	10,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	2.00	18	1.22	Reeded.
5 centimos	15,000,000	do	1.00	15	1.00	Do.
Total	25,000,000					
El Salvador: [2]						
10 centavos	3,000,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	7.00	26	2.01	Smooth.
1 centavo	5,000,000	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.50	16	1.61	Do.
Total	8,000,000					
Israel: [3]						
10 pounds	60,000	900 silver, 100 copper	26.00	37	3.25	Incused inscription.
10 pounds	15,500	do	26.00	37	3.25	Reeded.
Total	75,500					
Liberia: [4]						
1 dollar	19,454	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	17.94	34.00	2.74	Reeded.
50 cents	19,454	do	8.97	29.00	1.91	Do.
25 cents	19,454	do	4.49	23.00	1.50	Do.
10 cents	19,454	do	1.79	16.99	1.17	Do.
5 cents	19,454	do	4.15	19.99	1.73	Smooth.
1 cent	19,454	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.59	17.91	1.40	Do.
Total	116,724					

Panama, Republic of: [5]						
1 balboa	14,000	900 silver, 100 copper	26.73	38.10	2.72	Reeded.
50 centesimos	14,000	3-layer composite: outer cladding 80 percent silver, 20 percent copper bonded to core of approximately 20 percent silver, 80 percent copper.	11.50	30.61	1.98	Do.
25 centesimos	14,000	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to core of pure copper.	5.67	24.26	1.83	Do.
10 centesimos	14,000	do	2.27	17.91	1.30	Do.
5 centesimos	14,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	5.00	21.21	1.78	Smooth.
1 centesimo	14,000	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	3.11	19.05	1.63	Do.
Total	84,000					
Philippines: [6]						
1 peso	100,000	900 silver, 100 copper	26.64	38.13	2.82	Reeded.
25 sentimos	10,000,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel	4.00	21.00	1.75	Do.
10 sentimos	40,000,000	do	2.00	17.90	1.24	Do.
1 sentimo	12,060,000	95 percent aluminum, 5 percent magnesium	.45	15.25	1.36	Smooth.
Total	62,160,000					
Total finished coin	138,176,224					
Brazil—Coinage blanks:						
20 centavos	101,781,170	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	7.86	25.00		
10 centavos	108,695,652	do	5.52	23.00		
Total blanks	210,476,822					
Grand total	348,653,046					

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[1] These coins bear the date 1968 and were made at Philadelphia.

[2] The Costa Rican and El Salvadoran coins bear the date 1969 and were made at Denver.

[3] All coins are dated 1969. 60,000 are commemorative Peace coins, of which 20,000 are proof coins. The 15,500 are Pidyon HaBen commemoratives.

[4] These coins are proofs: 86,376 coins (14,396 sets) bear the date 1968 and 30,348 (5,058 sets) are dated 1969.

[5] All are proof coins (14,000 sets) bearing the year 1969.

[6] The Philippine coins are inscribed in the national Tagalog language. The 1 peso, a commemorative honoring General Emelio Anguinaldo, bears dates 1869–1969. The 25 and 10 sentimos were made at Denver; the 25 sentimos bear the date 1967; part of the 10 sentimos bear the date 1967 and part 1968. The 1 sentimo coins bear date 1967 and were manufactured at Philadelphia.

NOTE.—All foreign proof and commemorative coins were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.

TABLE 28.—*Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by country, through Dec. 31, 1969*

Country	Number of pieces produced	Country	Number of pieces produced
Argentina	64,058,334	Hawaii [1]	1,950,000
Australia	168,000,000	Honduras	106,529,500
Belgian Congo	25,000,000	Indo-China	135,270,000
Belgium	25,000,000	Israel	75,500
Bolivia	30,000,000	Korea	295,000,000
Brazil (blanks)	359,276,322	Liberia	22,169,224
Canada	85,170,000	Mexico	91,076,840
China	39,720,096	Netherlands	562,500,000
Colombia	133,461,872	Neth. E. Indies	1,716,368,000
Costa Rica	115,798,820	Nicaragua	26,080,000
Cuba	496,559,888	Panama (Republic)	79,204,244
Curacao	12,000,000	Peru	136,045,669
Dominican Republic	53,920,207	Philippines	1,883,183,332
Ecuador	214,451,060	Poland	6,000,000
El Salvador	189,695,351	Saudi Arabia	124,712,574
Ethiopia	375,433,730	Siam (Thailand)	20,000,000
Fiji	4,800,000	Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)	21,195,000
France	50,000,000	Syria	7,350,000
Greenland	100,000	Venezuela	306,762,944
Guatemala	7,835,000		
Haiti	44,500,000	Total (40 countries)	8,036,253,507

[1] Coined prior to Aug. 21, 1959, when Hawaii became the 50th State of the Union.

TABLE 29.—*Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by calendar year, through Dec. 31, 1969*

Calendar year	Number of pieces produced	Calendar year	Number of pieces produced
July 1, 1875–Dec. 31, 1905	155,896,973	1938	48,579,644
1906	10,204,504	1939	15,725,000
1907	45,253,047	1940	33,170,000
1908	29,645,359	1941	208,603,500
1909	11,298,981	1942	307,737,000
1910	7,153,818	1943	186,682,000
1911	7,794,406	1944	788,498,000
1912	6,244,348	1945	1,802,376,008
1913	7,309,258	1946	504,528,000
1914	17,335,005	1947	277,376,094
1915	55,485,190	1948	21,950,000
1916	37,441,328	1949	156,687,944
1917	25,208,497	1950	2,000,000
1918	60,102,000	1951	25,450,000
1919	100,269,195	1952	45,857,000
1920	99,002,334	1953	193,673,000
1921	55,094,352	1954	19,015,000
1922	7,863,030	1955	67,550,000
1923	4,369,000	1956	38,793,500
1924	12,663,196	1957	59,264,000
1925	13,461,000	1958	152,575,000
1926	14,987,000	1959	129,647,000
1927	3,650,000	1960	238,400,000
1928	16,701,000	1961	148,500,000
1929	34,980,000	1962	256,485,000
1930	3,300,120	1963	293,515,000
1931	4,498,020	1964	
1932	9,756,096	1965	
1933	15,240,000	1966	7,440,000
1934	24,280,000	1967	176,196,206
1935	109,600,850	1968	416,088,658
1936	32,350,000	1969	348,653,046
1937	26,800,000		
		Total	8,036,253,507

NOTE.—For a detailed record of foreign coinage production by U.S. mints from 1876 through 1965, see pp. 157-183 in the 1966 annual report. For annual data for the calendar year 1966 see p. 48 in the 1967 report, for the calendar year 1967, p. 69 in the 1968 report, for the calendar year 1968 see p. 42 in the 1969 annual report, and for 1969, table 27 in this report.

TABLE 30.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1969*

[In fine ounces rounded to whole ounce]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1968	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1969
Philadelphia	52,392	1,612	54,004	8,131	45,873
San Francisco	10,237,176	1,743,905	11,981,081	596,410	11,384,671
Denver	67,130,060	8,534	67,138,594	6,066	67,132,528
New York	38,178,432	6,335,196	44,513,628	605,965	43,907,663
Fort Knox	161,646,073		161,646,073		161,646,073
Total	277,244,133	8,089,247	285,333,380	1,216,572	284,116,808

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Transfers from other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia	1,496	116			1,612
San Francisco	1,743,686	219			1,743,905
Denver	7,992	542			8,534
New York	606,066	130	14,714	5,714,286	6,335,196
Fort Knox					
Total	2,359,240	1,007	14,714	5,714,286	8,089,247

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps and manufactures, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Transfers to other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia	1,456	13	6,662		8,131
San Francisco	588,377		8,033		596,410
Denver	6,037		29		6,066
New York	603,588	2,377			605,965
Fort Knox					
Total	1,199,458	2,390	14,724		1,216,572

TABLE 31.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1969, value at $35 per fine ounce*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1968	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1969
Philadelphia	$18, 337. 20	$564. 20	$18, 901. 40	$2, 845. 85	$16, 055. 55
San Francisco	3, 583, 011. 60	610, 366. 75	4, 193, 378. 35	208, 743. 50	3, 984, 634. 85
Denver	23, 495, 521. 00	2, 986. 90	23, 498, 507. 90	2, 123. 10	23, 496, 384. 80
New York	13, 362, 451. 20	2, 217, 318. 60	15, 579, 769. 80	212, 087. 75	15, 367, 682. 05
Fort Knox	56, 576, 125. 55	----------	56, 576, 125. 55	----------	56, 576, 125. 55
Total	97, 035, 446. 55	2, 831, 236. 45	99, 866, 683. 00	425, 800. 20	99, 440, 882. 80

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Transfers from other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia	$523. 60	$40. 60	----------	----------	$564. 20
San Francisco	610, 290. 10	76. 65	----------	----------	610, 366. 75
Denver	2, 797. 20	189. 70	----------	----------	2, 986. 90
New York	212, 123. 10	45. 50	$5, 149. 90	$2, 000, 000. 10	2, 217, 318. 60
Fort Knox	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	825, 734. 00	352. 45	5, 149. 90	2, 000, 000. 10	2, 831, 236. 45

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps and manufactures, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Transfers to other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia	$509. 60	$4. 55	$2, 331. 70	----------	$2, 845. 85
San Francisco	205, 931. 95	----------	2, 811. 55	----------	208, 743. 50
Denver	2, 112. 95	----------	10. 15	----------	2, 123. 10
New York	211, 255. 80	831. 95	----------	----------	212, 087. 75
Fort Knox	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	419, 810. 30	836. 50	5, 153. 40	----------	425, 800. 20

TABLE 32.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1969*

	Fine troy ounces
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1968:	
Silver bullion ordinary	37,693,181.33
900 fine silver coin bars	14,745,242.33
Coinage metal fund silver	18,437,676.01
Total	70,876,099.67
Increases during calendar year 1969:	
At market value	363,925.10
Deposits in exchange for bars	1,130,913.99
Coin melted [1]	105,738,947.49
Received from the Atomic Energy Commission	3,879,582.39
All other	352,793.52
Total increases	111,466,162.49
Decreases during calendar year 1969:	
Sold [2]	91,632,335.72
Manufactured into U.S. silver clad coin	19,407,538.07
Bars issued in exchange for deposits	1,130,913.99
All other	17,740.00
Total decreases	112,188,527.78
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1969:	
Silver bullion ordinary	40,887,204.48
900 fine silver coin bars	20,370,054.87
Coinage metal fund silver	8,896,475.03
Total	70,153,734.38

[1] Bullion account only.

[2] Includes sales by GSA and all other sales of silver.

TABLE 33.—*Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, Dec. 31, 1969*

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	$1,609,939.92	$398,463,493.90	$2,349,638,500.51	$1,536,811,966.72	$5,657,612,557.75	$9,944,136,458.80
Silver bullion	525,671.03	10,418,305.60	15,333,678.14	55,558,060.10		[1] 81,835,714.87
Subsidiary coin	3,748,999.15		44,306,072.60	15,202,792.32	24,953,019.34	88,210,883.41
Minor coin	69,730.11	268,993.34	743,233.90	36,828.94		1,118,786.29
Coinage metal other than silver	61,729,997.04	14,941,438.43	17,469,512.81	62.94		94,141,011.22
All other	97,481.59	1,359,561.09	60,289.55	36,079.28		1,553,411.51
Total assets	67,781,818.84	425,451,792.36	2,427,551,287.51	1,607,645,790.30	5,682,565,577.09	10,210,996,266.10
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	6,034,135.85	410,426,390.47	2,406,826,435.88	1,607,645,790.30	5,682,565,577.09	10,113,498,329.59
Coinage metal fund	61,747,682.08	14,941,438.43	17,699,140.78			94,388,261.29
All other	.91	83,963.46	3,025,710.85			3,109,675.22
Total liabilities	67,781,818.84	425,451,792.36	2,427,551,287.51	1,607,645,790.30	5,682,565,577.09	10,210,996,266.10

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[1] Includes silver for the manufacture of silver clad half dollars valued at $11,536,719.87.

EXHIBITS

Mint Exhibits

Exhibit 1.—White House announcement, February 4, 1970, concerning appointment of members to the Annual Assay Commission

The President today announced the appointment of the following to be members of the Annual Assay Commission of the Department of the Treasury:

Harry Wesley Bass, Jr.	President, H. W. Bass & Sons, Inc., Dallas, Tex.
Lorrain Cook	Career civil servant, retired, Hapeville, Ga.
Barbara A. Dawson	Junior League of America, Fargo, N. Dak.
Leon Harthorn	Retired city manager of the city of Fillmore, Calif.
Lillie E. Hollabaugh	Housewife, Nashville, Tenn.
Mary R. James	Housewife, Boise City, Okla.
Burton L. Lohmuller	Chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Centralia, Kans.
Rudolph M. Kaiser	Retail and wholesale furniture business, Brigham City, Utah
Alexander Kaptik, Jr.	President, Numismatic Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Leon T. Lindheim	Senior vice president and secretary, The Continental Bank, Cleveland, Ohio
C. Dale Lyon	President, Salina Coffee House, Inc., Salina, Kans.
William P. Rabun	Retired IBM employee, Atlanta, Ga.
Mary Jane McClary	Member, Daughters of the American Revolution, Boise, Idaho
Rita McAvoy	Executive assistant, purchasing, housekeeping, and food management, famous Crawford House resort, Crawford Notch, N.H.
Elizabeth Mae Veitch McComas	Vice chairman, New Mexico Republican Party, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Thomas F. Mason	Owner, Mason's Airbase Pharmacy, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Jean Muirhead	Lawyer and State senator, Jackson, Miss.
Beverly Randall Steinman	President, Showcase of Fashions, Lancaster, Pa.
Henry Sutliff, Jr.	Executive vice president, Sutliff Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va.
Cornelius B. Tyson	Marketing area, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

John W. Lord, Jr.	Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Germantown, Pa.
William B. Camp	Comptroller of the Currency, Bethesda, Md.
Paul J. Maguire	Assayer, U.S. Assay Office, New York, N.Y.
Lewis M. Branscomb	Director, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Gaithersburg, Md.

Exhibit 2.—Statement by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Rossides, December 23, 1969, on coin production at the new Philadelphia Mint

Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement and Operations, today issued the following statement:

> Production of coins at the new Philadelphia Mint has reached 8 million coins a day.
>
> The "break-in" period at the new facility, which opened August 14, will continue through calendar 1970. When the new mint is operating on a full two-shift, 5-day week schedule it is expected that production will reach 16 million coins per day. Current production is achieved on the same work schedule.
>
> The new facility has resulted in improved security, better docking, loading and storage facilities and more efficient layouts with continuous casting and rolling procedures. For the first time the Philadelphia Mint will have capacity to prepare the bonded strip for the manufacture of the cupronickel dimes and quarters. A portion of the bonded strip produced in Philadelphia will be shipped to Denver for coining operations since the Denver Mint is not equipped for the bonding process.
>
> The Mint, with the approval of the Congress, had sought higher speed and more efficient coining equipment. One of the methods tried was a General Motors Corp. suggestion for the production of coins by a rolling rather than stamping method. In 1965, the Bureau of the Mint entered into a contract with General Motors for a prototype coin-rolling machine. That corporation made an extensive study of coin production and constructed and tested a prototype coin-rolling machine at its own expense. For several months this prototype machine underwent tests at the new Philadelphia Mint. It is capable of producing U.S. cent coins. However, lengthy tests have shown that the effective life of dies used on the roller is much shorter than dies used in the conventional stamping processes.
>
> This short die-tool life and other mechanical problems make the coin roller uneconomical in comparison with a four-strike press which the Mint developed during the coin shortage and during the development of the coin roller. In view of this, the Treasury and General Motors have mutually agreed to abandon further efforts to complete the coin roller at this time.
>
> Treasury, with concurrence of the Bureau of the Budget and the appropriate congressional appropriation committees, is issuing orders for conventional stamping presses of the most modern high-speed four-strike type with improved supporting equipment to meet the planned coin production capacity of 8 million coins per shift per day. Until the new equipment is installed, the Mint will meet the Nation's coinage requirement with existing equipment and use of both the new and the old facility in Philadelphia.
>
> It is expected that operation at the Old Mint will be terminated in approximately a year.

Exhibit 3.—Statement by Assistant Secretary Rossides, June 18, 1970, on weekly sales of silver through GSA

In answer to inquiries, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eugene T. Rossides today issued the following statement concerning the weekly sale of silver through General Services Administration:

"The Treasury Department will continue to sell silver from its existing stock at the current rate of 1.5 million ounces per week through November 10, 1970, as previously announced on May 13, 1970, following the Joint Coinage Commission meeting.

"Sales of silver recovered from the melting of dimes and quarters will continue until July 21, 1970. This will be followed by the sale of refined silver bars 996–999 fine through September 15. Sales from September 22 through November 10, 1970, will consist of silver bars below 996 fine."

Exhibit 4.—Press release, April 6, 1970, announcing meeting of the Joint Commission on the Coinage

Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy has called a meeting of the Joint Commission on the Coinage for Wednesday, May 13, at 10 a.m., in the Treasury Building, Washington, to discuss the compromise action taken by the Senate on S.J. Res. 158, permitting the issuance of dollar coins containing 40 percent silver.

The Commission, created by the Coinage Act of 1965, consists of 24 members, including 12 from the Congress, four from the executive branch, and eight public members. Secretary Kennedy is Chairman. The meetings are closed.

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON THE COINAGE

The Honorable David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman

Executive

The Honorable Maurice H. Stans,
Secretary of Commerce.
The Honorable Robert Mayo,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.
The Honorable Mary Brooks,
Director, Bureau of the Mint.

Senate

The Honorable John Sparkman,
Senate Banking and Currency Committee.
The Honorable Wallace F. Bennett,
Senate Banking and Currency Committee.
The Honorable John O. Pastore,
U.S. Senate.
The Honorable Alan Bible,
U.S. Senate.
The Honorable George Murphy,
U.S. Senate.
The Honorable Peter H. Dominick,
U.S. Senate.

House of Representatives

The Honorable Wright Patman,
House Banking and Currency Committee.
The Honorable William B. Widnall,
House Banking and Currency Committee.
The Honorable Ed Edmondson,
U.S. House of Representatives.
The Honorable Robert N. Giaimo,
U.S. House of Representatives.
The Honorable Silvio O. Conte,
U.S. House of Representatives.
The Honorable James A. McClure,
U.S. House of Representatives.

Public

Mr. Julian B. Baird,
St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. Amon Carter, Jr.,
Fort Worth, Tex.
Mr. William C. Decker,
New York, N.Y.
Mr. Samuel M. Fleming,
Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Edward H. Foley,
Washington, D.C.
Mr. Harry Francis Harrington,
St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Eugene S. Pulliam,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. Harry E. Rainbolt,
Norman, Okla.

Exhibit 5.—Press release, May 13, 1970, announcing action of the Joint Commission on the Coinage on the Eisenhower Dollar

The Joint Coinage Commission met today to reconsider its position on the minting of an Eisenhower dollar coin.

It recommended, by a substantial majority vote, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to mint 150 million 40-percent silver dollar coins bearing the likeness of former President Eisenhower. This is incorporated in S.J. Res. 158, approved by the Senate on March 19, 1970.

This bill would:

—Authorize the Treasury to mint not more than 150 million 40-percent silver dollar coins, requiring about 47 million ounces of silver.

—Direct General Services Administration to transfer 25.5 million ounces of national stockpile silver, which is in excess of strategic needs, to the Treasury for minting the silver dollars. The remainder of 21.5 million ounces required would come from regular Treasury stocks.

—Authorize the minting of cupronickel dollars and half dollars for general circulation.

—Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to GSA the approximately 3 million rare silver dollars for sale to the public.

The 40-percent silver dollars would be distributed at a premium price under a procedure which would assure the widest possible distribution.

The Treasury would continue silver sales through the GSA at the current rate of 1.5 million ounces per week through November 10, 1970.

It is estimated that the total added Government revenue and seigniorage for the Eisenhower dollar coins over the next 3 years or 4 years could approach more than three-quarters of a billion dollars, depending upon the premium price of the coin.

Exhibit 6.—Press release, January 16, 1970, on Mint Director's presentation of special awards to two Mint officials for unusual inventions

Two longtime career employees of the U.S. Mint, have been issued a patent for the new clad metal combinations now being used in the production of dimes, quarters, and half dollars. The inventors have assigned the patent and all rights to the process to the U.S. Government.

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, today presented a joint Special Achievement Award to Philip B. Neisser and Morris V. Boley, for their invention of the new composite materials. They will share a $5,000 cash award.

The development of this coin material by Messrs. Neisser and Boley, Technical Consultant and Assistant Technical Consultant to the Director of the Mint, was begun in the early 1960's, when the United States found it necessary to produce a substitute for the traditional silver coinage. The substitution of a silver-free alloy, or an alloy containing a smaller percentage of silver, presented complex problems. Any metal or alloy to be used in coins must possess certain mechanical, chemical, and physical properties, as well as provide for the protection of the coinage system.

The coin material has outer layers of either copper-nickel or silver-copper alloys bonded directly to either a pure copper or silver-copper base, and is used for the production of the half dollar, quarter, and dime coins.

Mr. Neisser, a chemist and metallurgist, began his Government career with the Mint in Philadelphia in 1934 in the Assay Division. He advanced through the ranks and in 1942 was named Assistant Superintendent of the Melting and Refining Division. In 1951 he moved to the Bureau in Washington as Assistant

Technical Consultant to the Director and in 1958 was promoted to his present position.

Mr. Boley, a chemist, also entered Government service in 1934 and came to the Bureau of the Mint's laboratory in 1939. In 1948 he transferred to the San Francisco Mint where he progressed to the position of Superintendent of Melting and Refining. In 1958 he returned to the Bureau in Washington as Assistant Technical Consultant to the Director. Mr. Boley will retire from Government service on January 31, 1970.

Exhibit 7.—Press release, February 2, 1970, announcing Honor Award to Denver Mint for record 1969 coin production

The Director of the U.S. Mint, Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, today highly praised Denver Mint employees as she presented them an Honor Award which reads: "In recognition and appreciation of their special achievement in 1969 of surpassing all previous coin production records in the Mint's 177-year history."

At the 2:30 p.m. presentation to Superintendent Betty Higby, Mrs. Brooks said, "I am proud of all Mint employees who have made 1969 a truly memorable year for the Denver Mint. This outstanding coin production record contributed greatly in making it possible for the Bureau of the Mint to meet the ever increasing demand for coins for our continually growing economy." Mrs. Brooks added that "I am particularly pleased because the Superintendent of the Denver Mint, Betty Higby, appointed to this high position by President Nixon, has demonstrated highly capable leadership that inspired this outstanding achievement."

The Denver Mint has 439 employees, and produced the following denomination coins for 1969: 4,002,832,200 pennies; 202,807,500 nickels; 563,323,870 dimes; 114,372,000 quarters; and 129,881,800 half dollars, for a total of 5,013,217,370 coins.—"Enough to circle the earth 2.42 times," Mrs. Brooks noted.

Exhibit 8.—Press release, March 23, 1970, announcing Honor Award to San Francisco Assay Office for efficient processing of 1970 proof coin orders

Director of the U.S. Mint, Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, today praised San Francisco Assay Office employees as she presented them with an Honor Award which reads:

"In recognition and appreciation of their outstanding contribution in the public interest by their highly efficient processing of the 1970 proof coin set orders."

At the 11 a.m. presentation to John F. Brekle, officer in charge, Mrs. Brooks said, "I am extremely proud of the San Francisco Mint employees who have contributed so much to the tremendously successful handling of the large volume of 1970 proof coin set orders. Their efficient processing of these orders has made it possible for the Mint to greatly improve its services to the public and to give a much wider distribution of its limited production of these highly desirable coins to over 800,000 collectors compared with only 200,000 in 1969. We will continue to improve and expand the Mint's services to the public." Mrs. Brooks added that "Mr. Brekle's capable leadership inspired this outstanding achievement by the Mint's San Francisco employees."

In addition to producing and distributing proof coin sets, the San Francisco Assay Office assembles and distributes uncirculated coin sets, and supplements the production by the Philadelphia and Denver mints of coins for circulation. This facility also handles a variety of activities relating to gold and silver bullion.

The San Francisco Assay Office has 470 employees. During 1969 they produced over 2.9 million proof coin sets, 3.3 million uncirculated coin sets, as well as 544.4 million cents and 120.2 million nickels for circulation. They also produced more than 1 billion 1, 5, 10, and 25 cent coin blanks for the Denver Mint and coins for several foreign governments.

Exhibit 9.—Amendments to gold regulations, April 20, 1970

Title 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Chapter I—Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

PART 54—GOLD REGULATIONS

PART 93—OFFICE OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER OPERATIONS PROCEDURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMS

Exports of Gold

The Gold Regulations (31 CFR Part 54) and the Regulations governing the procedures and required forms and statements of the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations (31 CFR Part 93) are being amended to provide that the Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations may issue licenses authorizing holders of Treasury Gold Licenses to export gold bullion for sale in foreign countries. Export licenses may be granted to persons who hold licenses issued under 31 CFR 54.25(a) authorizing them to acquire and hold gold in the United States for use in industry, profession or art and to dispose of gold in the form and amount for which the export license is requested. They shall be subject to all restrictions in the Gold Regulations governing the acquisition of gold by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and transactions in gold with foreign monetary authorities and to such other terms and conditions as the Director shall prescribe.

Because the amendments relieve existing restrictions, it is found that notice and public procedure thereon are unnecessary.

1. Section 54.25(b)(1) is amended to read as follows and (b)(4) is revoked:

§ 54.25 Licenses.

* * * * *

(b) *Licenses and authorizations for the exporting of gold.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, gold bullion as defined in § 54.4 may be exported or transported from the States of the United States, to the possessions of the United States, to Puerto Rico, to the Canal Zone, or to places not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and from the possessions of the United States, from Puerto Rico or from the Canal Zone to places not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, only pursuant to a separate export license. Such licenses shall be issued by the Director, Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations upon application made on Form TG–15. Export licenses issued under this subparagraph may authorize the export of gold for sale or for refining or processing and return of the refined or processed gold (or the equivalent in refined or processed gold) to the United States. No such license shall authorize the export of gold for sale in an amount or form in which the licensee is not authorized to hold or dispose of gold in the United States or the participation in any transaction prohibited by § 54.14 or paragraph (d) of this section.

* * * * *

(4) [Revoked]

* * * * *

2. Section 93.46 is amended to read:

§ 93.46 Form TG–15: Application for license to export or transport gold bullion from the continental United States.

(See § 54.25(b)(1) of this chapter.) Information is required concerning the amount and invoiced sales price of the gold which it is desired to export, the description of the gold, the port of export, the consignee, and the purposes for which the gold will be used abroad.

§ 93.47 [Revoked]

3. Section 93.47 is revoked.
4. Section 93.48 is amended to read:

§ 93.48 Form TG–15 (General): Application for general license to export gold bullion from the United States.

(See § 54.25(b)(1) of this chapter.) Application is submitted on this form instead of Form TG–15 if the applicant desires to obtain a license to cover recurring shipments to regular customers for specified amounts and types of gold. This application is required to be submitted on a semiannual basis, and information is required with respect to each consignee.

§§ 93.49, 93.50, 93.51 [Revoked]

5. Sections 93.49, 93.50, and 93.51 are revoked.

(Sec. 5(b), 40 Stat. 415, as amended, secs. 3, 8, 9, 11, 48 Stat. 340, 341, 342; 12 U.S.C. 95a, 31 U.S.C. 442, 733, 734, 822b, E.O. 6260, Aug. 28, 1933, as amended by E.O. 10896, 25 F.R. 12281, E.O. 10905, 26 F.R. 321, E.O. 11037, 27 F.R. 6967; 3 CFR, 1959–63 Comp. and E.O. 6359, Oct. 25, 1933, E.O. 9193, as amended, 7 F.R. 5205; 3 CFR, 1943 Cum Supp., E.O. 10289, 16 F.R. 9499, 3 CFR, 1949–53 Comp.)

Effective date. These amendments shall become effective on publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: April 15, 1970.

[SEAL]

PAUL A. VOLCKER,
Under Secretary of the Treasury
for Monetary Affairs.

[F.R. Doc. 70–4815; Filed, Apr. 20, 1970; 8:46 a.m.]

Exhibit 10.—Press release, June 29, 1970, announcing medals of Secretary Kennedy and Director of the Mint Brooks for sale at Philadelphia Mint

The Bureau of the Mint has added two new medals to the list of those available for sale to the public at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. They are:

MEDAL—SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY DAVID M. KENNEDY

Bronze—Diameter 3 inches

OBVERSE: Portrait of the Secretary, three-quarter view, facing to the viewer's left. Inscription above and around border: DAVID M. KENNEDY.

Designed by Frank Gasparro, Chief Engraver, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

REVERSE: Center motif is eagle insignia from the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States. Four smaller seals circle the Great Seal. At the top is the Seal of Utah, with inscription reading State of Utah 1905–1929; to the left is the Seal of the Federal Reserve Board, with inscription reading Federal Reserve 1930–1946; to the right is the Seal of Chicago, with inscription reading Chicago 1946–1969. Below is the Seal of the Treasury, with inscription reading Treasury Department 1953–1954. Inscription circling the medal is SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, JANUARY 20, 1969.

Designed by Philip E. Fowler, Sculptor-Engraver, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

MEDAL—DIRECTOR OF THE MINT MARY BROOKS

Bronze—Diameter 3 inches

OBVERSE: Portrait of Mary Brooks, facing front. Inscription around the border: MARY BROOKS DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Designed by Frank Gasparro, Chief Engraver, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

REVERSE: Three insignias are shown: In the center, Seal of the State of Idaho; below and to the right, Seal of the Treasury Department; below and to the left, Seal of the State of Illinois. In the background, mountains of the West. Inscription on lower part of the medal reads DIRECTOR OF THE MINT DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY SEPTEMBER 18, 1969.

Designed by Philip E. Fowler, Sculptor-Engraver, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

The medals can be ordered from the Superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, for $5.25 each, including postage and handling costs. The medals are designated, respectively, Secretary of the Treasury List No. 223 and Director of the Mint List No. 320. Mail orders should bear the list number and be paid by personal check or money order, not cash.

Exhibit 11.—Excerpts from remarks by the Director of the Mint, August 22, 1970, before the 79th annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, St. Louis, Mo.

On the first of September I celebrate my first year as Director of the Mint and I have to admit that it has been an exciting year for me.

I spent my first weeks in office poring over reports and papers—learning all about my job and the day-to-day routine of running the Bureau and its field offices.

But from the beginning I wanted to do more and be more than a programed administrator devoting my time to signing my name to letters and keeping my finger on operational details. I've always felt a good top hand has to have and bring that extra touch to the job.

Most of you know I was appointed by President Nixon. When he took Office the President said he wanted to bring the Government to the people. He has—as anyone who follows the news knows.

What the President wants is an open administration—open especially to the people of our great country. I have taken that to mean that he also wants all of us who work for him to see what we can do to open our particular areas to the public.

During this past year I have been particularly gratified to learn that making the Nation's money is a Government endeavor that holds attraction for young people.

The youngsters I have come in contact with are an alert, questioning group. They're interested in learning about the history of coins and medals and how they are put in circulation. They ask about the buying and storing of precious metals and the manufacturing processes that produce the finished pieces.

I want to answer all these questions—and more. Just to give you some inkling of the need to improve the visitors' services at the mints and to make the tours more interesting and worthwhile, you might like to know that an average 4,000 visitors a day each are going through the mints at Philadelphia and Denver.

That's a combined average total of 8,000 people a day, figured on the number of daily visitors the past few spring and summer months. That number is increasing.

I've mingled with the people at both the Philadelphia and Denver mints and found the majority are of grade school and high school age. A trip to the mint has developed into a classroom project as well as a vacation stop for the family.

It's these young people who have fired my desire to have available printed educational material, color slides and, eventually, a color film about the mint, its history and how coins and medals are manufactured.

Coinage is a fascinating story and a splendid way to learn history. After all, the making of coins and medals is a story about people, countries, arts, and crafts. It's flourished under all forms of government—under presidents and prime ministers, kings and dictators. I'm hard pressed to think of other subjects for study that can match coinage. As a hobby, coin and medal collecting is fun. And it follows that the more interest a person takes in a hobby, the more he delves into the background. For young people it's an ideal way to increase knowledge—and it won't hurt adults either.

A young coin collector concentrating only on U.S. coins and medals cannot help but soak up our country's history. They can gain insight into the forces and processes that brought about the settling of a new nation, the founding of our Government and the foresighted people who made it all possible. I guess I need not add that nurturing the young peoples' interest in coins and medals will also increase the ranks of coin collectors.

So, knowing of the young peoples' interest in the mint, as well as that of the coin collectors, and the desire of the President to bring the Government closer to the people, it seems to me we are all of one mind.

It's only a beginning and it will take a while to really get going, but today I want to announce that we have established the foundation for a Numismatic Service at the Philadelphia Mint.

We're also improving our services for visitors and having new pamphlets prepared about the operations at the mint. In the near future we hope to have more educational material and exhibits ready.

The man I've chosen to develop this new venture is known to many of you and has an exceptional background and qualifications in the field of coins and medals, their history and manufacture.

I can't think of a better man to entrust with keeping the image of coinage and medal making brightly polished and to tell the story than Charles Hoskins.

Charlie has a lively personal interest in coins and medals and has carved out a career in the field. He's authored numerous numismatic articles and prepared traveling educational exhibits on the matter as well as lectured before educational groups and others.

We're looking forward to his undertaking similar projects at the Philadelphia Mint.

In addition, we plan to sell the coins produced at the various mint offices over the counter at the Philadelphia and Denver mints and through the mail order service.

We have no intention of competing with private industry but we do plan to increase our production of the national medals the mint has designed and produced in order to meet collectors' demand.

We have already begun a new miniature Presidential series medal to sell for 50 cents at the mints and for 60 cents by mail. This should be of interest to young people who have limited funds to invest in numismatic activities. So far, we have medals of Presidents Nixon, Eisenhower, and Kennedy on sale at the Philadelphia Mint and over-the-counter sales have been extended to the Denver Mint. Incidentally, we are also beginning work on a miniature Denver Mint medal similar to the one issued last August at the Philadelphia opening.

We have a lot of other ideas. But, as I said earlier, the contemplated expansion will take a little time, and as we develop our plans announcements will be made.

I do believe the mint can perform a valuable public service. I want to do it. From what I've read in the numismatic press and heard from you individually, that's what you want. And judging from the number of visitors to the mints, the mail and telephone inquiries—that are increasing—there's a public interest also, especially among young people.

So you can see I have a burning desire to move ahead quickly with our plans to bring more and better services to the public.

Exhibit 12.—Press release, August 31, 1970, announcing new series of miniature medals

The first of a new series of miniature Presidential medals are being struck at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, Mary T. Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

Miniature medals of Presidents Nixon, Kennedy, and Eisenhower are now available and engravers are completing the dies of the two living former Presidents Johnson and Truman which will be on sale later this month. It is expected that the entire miniature series of the Presidential medals will be completed within a year to 18 months.

These medals are bronze, size 1$\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and are duplicates of the official 3 inch Presidential medals. They may be purchased over the counter at the Philadelphia Mint at 50 cents each and by mail order for 60 cents. The miniature Presidential medals may also be purchased over the counter at the Denver Mint as each becomes available.

In announcing the new miniature medals, Mrs. Brooks said the series was conceived to make a medal at a price attractive to young people.

"Since I took office in September of 1969," Mrs. Brooks said, "I have been impressed with the number of young people who visit the mints at Philadelphia and Denver. During May, June, and July, approximately 4,000 people each day have visited at the two mints. Of these 8,000 daily visitors the majority were of elementary and high school age. I want to reach these young people with educational and historical material about the U.S. Mint and make available items for purchase in their price range."

The launching of the new miniature Presidential series coincides with the establishment of a new Numismatic Service at the Philadelphia Mint.

Exhibit 13.—An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the contributions to the founding and development of the State of Texas and the city of San Antonio by Jose Antonio Navarro

[Public Law 91–244, 91st Congress, H.R. 13959, May 9, 1970]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Jose Antonio Navarro.
San Antonio, Texas.
Commemoration medals.

MEDALS AUTHORIZED

Sec. 1. In commemoration of the many contributions to the founding and early development of the State of Texas and the city of San Antonio by Jose Antonio Navarro (a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, a representative to the Texas Congress, a senator before and after the annexation of Texas, a participant of the constitutional convention of 1845, and in the highest sense, a noble man, one of the few Mexican patriots who stood by Texas in her struggle for liberty), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the Secretary) shall furnish medals in accordance with this Act to the San Antonio Conservation Society (referred to in this Act as the society). The medals authorized under this Act are national medals within the meaning of section 3351 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 368).

DESIGN AND MATERIALS

Sec. 2. The medals shall bear such emblems, devices, and inscriptions, shall be of such size or sizes, and shall be made of such materials as the society may determine with the approval of the Secretary.

MINIMUM QUANTITIES

Sec. 3. Except for such quantities, if any, of gold or silver medals as may be approved by the Secretary, the medals may not be made in quantities of less than two thousand nor in an aggregate quantity greater than one hundred thousand. They shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the society, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1970.

DETERMINATION OF COST; SECURITY FOR PAYMENT

Sec. 4. The medals shall be furnished at a price or prices equal to the costs of manufacture as estimated by the Secretary, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses. The medals may not be made unless security satisfactory to the Secretary is furnished to indemnify the United States for full payment of these costs.

Approved May 9, 1970.

Exhibit 14.—An act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the completion of the carvings on Stone Mountain, Ga., depicting heroes of the Confederacy

[Public Law 91–254, 91st Congress, S. 3435, May 14, 1970]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Stone Mountain, Ga. Carvings.

Sec. 1. In commemoration of the completion of the carvings on Stone Mountain, Georgia, depicting heroes of the Confederacy, the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to hereinafter in this Act as the "Secretary") is authorized to furnish to the Stone Mountain Memorial Association (referred to hereinafter in this Act as the "association") not more than five hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the association subject to the approval of the Secretary. The medals authorized by this Act shall be treated as national medals for the purposes of section 3351 of the Revised Statutes. 31 USC 368.

Sec. 2. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the association, in quantities of not less than two thousand, but none may be made after December 31, 1971.

Cost. Sec. 3. The Secretary shall furnish the medals at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses. The medals may not be struck unless security satisfactory to the Secretary is furnished to indemnify the United States for full payment of these costs.

Size, etc. Sec. 4. Medals struck under authority of this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as may be determined by the Secretary in consultation with the association.

Approved May 14, 1970.

Exhibit 15.—Press release, September 13, 1970, announcing price increases in national medals produced by the Mint

Mary T. Brooks, Director of the Mint, today announced a price increase effective October 1, 1970, in the national medals produced by the Mint.

Because of the variety of medals there are several price changes. As an example, the price of the official bronze 3-inch Presidential medal has been raised from $3 to $5. Attached is a complete list of the national medals and the new price increases going into effect for each series.

"This is the first price increase in the bronze Army, Navy, and miscellaneous series of medals since January of 1952," Mrs. Brooks reported, "and the first increase in the Presidential, Secretaries of the Treasury, and Directors of the Mint series since July of 1960."

The bronze national medals are available for purchase by the public through over-the-counter sales and through the mail order service at the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, Attention: Numismatic Service.

All mail orders received at the Philadelphia Mint prior to October 1, 1970, will be packaged and shipped at the old rates. Orders received at the Philadelphia Mint on and after October 1, 1970, will be filled in accordance with the new price list. Improved packaging will include information about the medal.

Price List of Bronze Medals, effective Oct. 1, 1970

Prices are shown for both over-the-counter sales and mail orders. The prices listed herein for mail orders include all packing costs and shipping charges.

Remittances in the form of money orders or checks should be made payable to Superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, and should accompany the order for medals.

All sales are final. Medals may not be returned for exchange or refund.

The size (diameter) of medals is expressed in inches, to the nearest sixteenth part of an inch. These sizes may vary slightly, either plus or minus, due to the tolerances allowed in finishing medals.

No.	*Presidential*	*Prices*		*Size*
		Over-the-counter	*Mail orders*	*In inches*
101	George Washington	$5.00	$5.25	3
102	John Adams	5.00	5.25	3
103	Thomas Jefferson	5.00	5.25	3
104	James Madison	5.00	5.25	3
105	James Monroe	5.00	5.25	3
106	John Quincy Adams	5.00	5.25	3
107	Andrew Jackson	5.00	5.25	3
108	Martin Van Buren	5.00	5.25	3
109	William Henry Harrison	5.00	5.25	3
110	John Tyler	5.00	5.25	3
111	James K. Polk	5.00	5.25	3
112	Zachary Taylor	5.00	5.25	3
113	Millard Fillmore	5.00	5.25	3
114	Franklin Pierce	5.00	5.25	3
115	James Buchanan	5.00	5.25	3
116	Abraham Lincoln	5.00	5.25	3
117	Andrew Johnson	5.00	5.25	3
118	Ulysses S. Grant	5.00	5.25	3
119	Rutherford B. Hayes	5.00	5.25	3
120	James A. Garfield	5.00	5.25	3
121	Chester A. Arthur	5.00	5.25	3
122	Grover Cleveland	5.00	5.25	3
123	Benjamin Harrison	5.00	5.25	3
124	William McKinley	5.00	5.25	3
125	Theodore Roosevelt	5.00	5.25	3
126	William H. Taft	5.00	5.25	3
127	Woodrow Wilson	5.00	5.25	3
128	Warren G. Harding	5.00	5.25	3
129	Calvin Coolidge	5.00	5.25	3
130	Herbert Hoover	5.00	5.25	3
131	Franklin D. Roosevelt	5.00	5.25	3
132	Harry S. Truman	5.00	5.25	3
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	5.00	5.25	3
134	Dwight D. Eisenhower (2d term)	5.00	5.25	3
135	John F. Kennedy	5.00	5.25	3
136	Lyndon B. Johnson (1st term)	5.00	5.25	3
137	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)	5.00	5.25	3
138	Richard M. Nixon	5.00	5.25	3

Price List of Bronze Medals, effective Oct. 1, 1970—Continued

No.	*Secretaries of the Treasuries*	*Prices*		*Size*
		Over-the-counter	*Mail orders*	*In inches*
201	Alexander Hamilton	$5.00	$5.25	3
202	William Windom	5.00	5.25	3
203	John G. Carlisle	5.00	5.25	3
204	Daniel Manning	5.00	5.25	3
205	Lyman J. Gage	5.00	5.25	3
206	Leslie M. Shaw	5.00	5.25	3 x 2⅛
207	George B. Cortelyou	5.00	5.25	2¼ x 1½
208	Franklin MacVeagh	5.00	5.25	3
209	William McAdoo	5.00	5.25	3
210	Carter Glass	5.00	5.25	3
211	Andrew W. Mellon	5.00	5.25	3
212	Ogden L. Mills	5.00	5.25	3
213	William H. Woodin	5.00	5.25	3
214	Henry Morgenthau, Jr	5.00	5.25	3
215	Fred M. Vinson	5.00	5.25	3
216	John W. Snyder	5.00	5.25	3
217	George M. Humphrey	5.00	5.25	3
218	Robert B. Anderson	5.00	5.25	3
219	Douglas Dillon	5.00	5.25	3
220	Henry H. Fowler	5.00	5.25	3
221	Albert Gallatin	5.00	5.25	3
222	Joseph W. Barr	5.00	5.25	3
223	David M. Kennedy	5.00	5.25	3
	Directors of the Mint			
301	David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa	5.00	5.25	1¾
302	Robert M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa	5.00	5.25	3
303	J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa	5.00	5.25	3⅛
304	James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa	5.00	5.25	3
305	Henry R. Linderman, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
306	Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
307	James P. Kimball, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
308	Edward O. Leech, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
309	Robert E. Preston, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
310	George E. Roberts, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
311	F. J. H. von Engelken, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
312	Robert W. Woolley, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
313	Raymond T. Baker, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
314	F. E. Scobey, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
315	R. J. Grant, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
316	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
317	William H. Brett, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
319	Eva Adams, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
320	Mary Brooks, Washington, D.C	5.00	5.25	3
	Army			
401	Washington before Boston	6.00	6.25	2⅝
402	Maj. Gen. Gates, for Saratoga	6.00	6.25	2⅛

Price List of Bronze Medals, effective Oct. 1, 1970—Continued

No.	*Army*—Con.	*Prices*		*Size*
		Over-the-counter	*Mail orders*	*In inches*
403	Brig. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens	$6.00	$6.25	2 3/16
404	Lt. Col. John E. Howard, for Cowpens	6.00	6.25	1¾
405	Lt. Col. W. A. Washington, for Cowpens	6.00	6.25	1¾
406	Count DeFleury, for Stony Point	6.00	6.25	1 9/16
407	Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, for Stony Point	6.00	6.25	2 1/16
408	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for Eutaw Springs	6.00	6.25	2¼
409	Maj. Henry Lee, Paulus Hook	6.00	6.25	1 13/16
410	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara	6.00	6.25	2½
411	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie	6.00	6.25	2½
412	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	6.00	6.25	2½
413	Maj. Gen. Brown, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	6.00	6.25	2½
414	Brig. Gen. Miller, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	6.00	6.25	2½
415	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	6.00	6.25	2½
416	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg	6.00	6.25	2½
417	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans	6.00	6.25	2½
418	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for Thames	6.00	6.25	2½
419	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for Thames	6.00	6.25	2½
420	Col. George Croghan, for Sandusky	6.00	6.25	2½
421	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Palo Alto	6.00	6.25	2½
422	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey	6.00	6.25	2½
423	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista	6.00	6.25	3½
424	Maj. Gen. Scott, for battles in Mexico	6.00	6.25	3½
425	Maj. Gen. Grant	6.00	6.25	3
427	Maj. Gen. Scott (Commonwealth of Virginia)	6.00	6.25	3½
428	Kittanning destroyed	6.00	6.25	1 11/16
	Navy			
501	John Paul Jones, for Serapis	6.00	6.25	2¼
502	Capt. Thomas Truxtun, for action with La Vengeance	6.00	6.25	2 3/16
503	Capt. Preble before Tripoli	6.00	6.25	2½
504	Capt. Hull, for capture of Guerriere	6.00	6.25	2½
505	Capt. Jacob Jones, for capture of Frolic	6.00	6.25	2½
506	Capt. Decatur, for capture of Macedonian	6.00	6.25	2½
507	Capt. Bainbridge, for capture of Java	6.00	6.25	2½
508	Capt. Burrows, for capture of Boxer	6.00	6.25	2½

Price List of Bronze Medals, effective Oct. 1, 1970—Continued

No.	*Navy*—Con.	*Prices*		*Size*
		Over-the-counter	*Mail orders*	*In inches*
509	Lt. McCall, for capture of Boxer	$6.00	$6.25	2½
510	Capt. Perry, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie	6.00	6.25	2½
511	Capt. Elliott, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie	6.00	6.25	2½
512	Capt. Lawrence, capture of Peacock	6.00	6.25	2½
513	Capt. Macdonough, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	6.00	6.25	2½
514	Capt. Henley, eagle, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	6.00	6.25	2½
515	Lt. Cassin, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	6.00	6.25	2½
516	Capt. Warrington, capture of Epervier	6.00	6.25	2½
517	Capt. Blakely, capture of Reindeer	6.00	6.25	2½
518	Capt. Biddle, capture of Penguin	6.00	6.25	2½
519	Capt. Stewart, capture of Cyane and Levant	6.00	6.25	2½
520	Rescue of officers and crew of brig Sommers	6.00	6.25	2¼
521	Capt. Ingraham	6.00	6.25	3
522	Capt. Perry (State of Pennsylvania) capture of fleet on Lake Erie	6.00	6.25	2⅜
522A	Pennsylvania Volunteers, action on Lake Erie	6.00	6.25	2⅜
523	Cornelius Vanderbilt	6.00	6.25	3
525	To Rescuers of Passengers, Officers & Men of Steam Ship San Francisco, by Congress	6.00	6.25	3⅛
526	Commodore M. C. Perry, from merchants of Boston	6.00	6.25	2½
527	Metis Shipwreck	6.00	6.25	2½
528	John Horn	6.00	6.25	1⅞
529	Lt. Victor Blue (State of South Carolina)	6.00	6.25	2¼
532	Departure of American Fleet	6.00	6.25	2⅜ x 3⅛
533	Vice Adm. Hyman George Rickover	6.00	6.25	3
	Miscellaneous			
601	Time Increases His Fame	1.50	1.60	1 5/16
602	Cabinet Medal	1.00	1.10	13/16
603	Washington and Jackson	1.00	1.10	11/16
604	Commencement of Coin Cabinet	5.00	5.25	2 5/16
605	Presidency Relinquished	5.00	5.25	1 9/16
606	Allegiance	1.50	1.60	1 3/16
607	Washington and Lincoln	1.00	1.10	11/16
608	Washington and Grant	1.00	1.10	11/16
609	Washington Wreath	1.00	1.10	11/16
610	Washington Bicentennial	5.00	5.25	2¼

Price List of Bronze Medals, effective Oct. 1, 1970—Continued

No.	*Miscellaneous*—Con.	*Prices*		*Size*
		Over-the-counter	*Mail orders*	*In inches*
611	James Garfield	$1.50	$1.60	1
612	Lincoln and Garfield	1.00	1.10	11/16
613	Pennsylvania Bicentennial	1.50	1.60	1
614	Valley Forge Centennial	5.00	5.25	1 9/16
615	Lincoln and Grant	1.00	1.10	11/16
616	Lincoln, Broken Column	1.00	1.10	11/16
617	Japanese Embassy	6.00	6.25	3
618	Frederick Rose	6.00	6.25	3
619	Louis Agassiz	6.00	6.25	2½
620	Indian Peace Medal (George II)	5.00	5.25	1 11/16
621	David Hosack	1.50	1.60	1 5/16
622	First Steam Coinage	1.50	1.60	1 1/16
623	Union Pacific Railroad	5.00	5.25	1¾
624	Emancipation Proclamation	5.00	5.25	1¾
625	Cyrus W. Field	6.00	6.25	3
626	Joseph Pancoast	6.00	6.25	3
627	Indian Peace (Grant)	6.00	6.25	2½
628	Hayes, Indian Peace (oval)	8.00	8.25	3 x 2⅜
629	Garfield, Indian Peace	8.00	8.25	3 x 2⅜
630	Arthur, Indian Peace	8.00	8.25	3 x 2⅜
631	Cleveland, Indian Peace	8.00	8.25	3 x 2⅜
632	Harrison, Indian Peace	8.00	8.25	3 x 2⅜
633	Let Us Have Peace (Grant)	5.00	5.25	1¾
634	Seward-Robinson	6.00	6.25	3
635	U.S. Diplomatic (July 4, 1776)	6.00	6.25	2 13/16
636	Great Seal Centennial Medal, 1782–1882.	6.00	6.25	2 9/16
637	Joseph Francis	6.00	6.25	3
638	Lincoln Centennial	6.00	6.25	2⅜
639	Wright Brothers	8.00	8.25	3¼ x 2¼
640	Abraham Lincoln	6.00	6.25	3
641	Woodrow Wilson	5.00	5.25	2
642	Warren G. Harding	1.50	1.60	1 5/16
643	Calvin Coolidge	1.50	1.60	1 5/16
644	Herbert Hoover	1.50	1.60	1 5/16
645	Charles A. Lindbergh	6.00	6.25	2¾
646	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1.50	1.60	1 5/16
647	Mount Vernon	5.00	5.25	2
648	Benjamin Franklin	6.00	6.25	3
649	Franklin D. Roosevelt	6.00	6.25	3
650	Harry S. Truman	1.50	1.60	1 5/16
651	Vice President Alben W. Barkley	6.00	6.25	3
652	Dr. Jonas E. Salk	6.00	6.25	3
653	Dr. Robert H. Goddard	6.00	6.25	2¾
654	Robert Frost	6.00	6.25	3
655	Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III	6.00	6.25	3
656	Sam Rayburn	6.00	6.25	3
657	U.S. Secret Service 100th Anniversary	6.00	6.25	2½

Price List of Bronze Medals, effective Oct. 1, 1970—Continued

No.	*Miscellaneous*—Con.	*Prices*		*Size*
		Over-the-counter	*Mail orders*	*In inches*
701	Opening of New Mint at Philadelphia (Aug. 14, 1969).	$0.50	$0.60	1 5/16
702	Opening of New Mint at Philadelphia (Aug. 14, 1969).	6.00	6.25	3
	Miniature Presidential Series (1 5/16″)			
801	George Washington	.50	.60	1 5/16
816	Abraham Lincoln	.50	.60	1 5/16
830	Herbert Hoover	.50	.60	1 5/16
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt	.50	.60	1 5/16
832	Harry S. Truman	.50	.60	1 5/16
834	Dwight D. Eisenhower	.50	.60	1 5/16
835	John F. Kennedy	.50	.60	1 5/16
837	Lyndon B. Johnson	.50	.60	1 5/16
838	Richard M. Nixon	.50	.60	1 5/16

U.S. GOLD, SILVER, AND COINAGE METALS: Production and Market Prices

U.S. Gold and Silver Mining Industry, Calendar Years 1968 and 1969

The 1968 review of the gold and silver mining industry in the United States was not available in time for publication in the 1969 "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint." The U.S. Bureau of Mines review for 1968 is, therefore, included in this edition with their review for the calendar year 1969.[1] (The data for 1967 was contained in the 1968 annual report, pp. 22–24.)

Calendar Year 1968 Review

"Domestic mine output of gold declined 7 percent in 1968 to 1.5 million ounces, the lowest production since 1964. The decrease was attributed to the loss of byproduct production at copper smelters resulting from a strike which extended through the first quarter of 1968. Although output was down, its value of $58.0 million, based on the average market price, was 5 percent more than in 1967.

"Three States, South Dakota, Utah, and Nevada, accounted for more than three-fourths of the total production. Two mines, Homestake and Carlin, contributed about 60 percent of the total U.S. production. The proportion of gold recovered from gold ores decreased 63 percent, whereas recovery from base-metal ores increased to 34 percent of the total; placers contributed 3 percent. Domestic mines contributed 22 percent of the total gold used in the arts and industries.

"Domestic mine production of recoverable silver, although somewhat more than in 1967, was substantially below normal. Output of silver-lead-zinc and silver-bearing copper ores continued to be curtailed by the copper strike. Four States, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Montana, accounted for 86 percent of the total output.

"As in 1967, about 60 percent of the total silver production came from ores mined chiefly for copper, lead, and zinc; the remainder was recovered from ores in which silver was the principal metal. Domestic mines furnished about 22.5 percent of the total silver used in the Nation's arts and industries."

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[1] Reviews prepared by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, are based on detailed data on gold and silver in vol. I and the chapters on mineral production by States in vol. III of the Minerals Yearbooks, 1968 and 1969.

Distribution of gold and silver in the United States, by sources of production, calendar year 1968

[In troy ounces]

State	Gold				Silver			
	Dry ore	Placers	Copper ore [1]	Total	Dry ore [2]	Lead ore [3]	Copper ore	Total
Alaska	138	21, 124		21, 262	3, 770		130	3, 900
Arizona	183	4	95, 812	95, 999	39, 306	221, 462	4, 697, 394	4, 958, 162
California	1, 768	13, 143	771	15, 682	30, 519	566, 861	581	597, 961
Colorado	790	1, 707	20, 141	22, 638	164, 907	1, 479, 052	2, 324	1, 646, 283
Idaho	1, 006	6	2, 215	3, 227	11, 864, 943	4, 090, 805	2, 967	15, 958, 715
Michigan							472, 813	472, 813
Missouri						340, 856		340, 856
Montana	2, 752	22	10, 611	13, 385	339, 281	336, 548	1. 456, 742	2, 132, 571
Nevada	280, 499	37	36, 846	317, 382	28, 741	192, 115	424, 336	645, 192
New Mexico	1, 047	31	5, 552	6, 630	50, 922	59, 178	114, 766	224, 866
New York						27, 615		27, 615
South Dakota	592, 031	1, 021		593, 052	137, 668			137, 668
Tennessee			140	140		89, 525		89, 525
Utah	1, 724		332, 695	334, 419	68, 710	2, 797, 580	2, 254, 482	5, 120, 772
Other States [4]	52, 584	7	1, 885	54, 476	291, 684	64, 115	16, 281	372, 080
Total	934, 522	37, 102	506, 668	1, 478, 292	13, 020, 451	10, 265, 712	9, 442, 816	32, 728, 979

[1] Includes gold in lead, zinc, and complex base metal ores and from other sources.

[2] Includes silver from placers.

[3] Includes silver in zinc and complex base metal ores and from other sources.

[4] Includes Maine, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Review by States, 1968

Alaska

"Gold output, continuing the downward trend since 1950, decreased 7 percent to a new low. U.S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. operated one dredge in 1968. Nearly all of the State's gold production came from placer operations. Despite the depressed state of the gold mining industry exploration activity on offshore placer deposits continued strong, particularly near Nome. A small amount of silver was recovered chiefly as a byproduct of gold placer operations.

Arizona

"Output of gold, more than 90 percent of which was recovered as a byproduct of copper refining, increased about 6 percent. About 5 percent of the State's gold output was a byproduct of lead and zinc refining. Nearly all of the gold came from mines operated by Phelps Dodge Corp. and Magma Copper Co.

"Silver production increased 8 percent above the 1967 level following termination of the copper strike. Byproduct silver from copper mines accounted for 95 percent of the total silver produced; lead-zinc ores accounted for most of the remainder.

California

"Gold production dropped to less than one-half that in 1967 largely because the last dredge of Yuba Consolidated Industries, Inc. was shut down about October 1. About 84 percent of the total output was recovered from placer mining, and most of the remainder came from lode gold mines. A fourfold gain in silver production came chiefly from increases in four mines in Inyo County-Darwin (silver-lead), Jubilee (lead), Pine Creek (tungsten), and Santa Rosa (lead).

Colorado

"A 7 percent gain in Colorado's gold output was due chiefly to increased production at the Idarado mine, which yielded 70 percent of the State's output. The Sunnyside and Brenneman mines also had significant production. About 86 percent of the State's total gold output was recovered as a byproduct or coproduct of base metals.

"Output of silver declined 11 percent below that in 1967 as the three leading producers, Idarado, Eagle, and Sunnyside mines, reported production losses. Like gold, nearly 90 percent of the total output was recovered as a byproduct or coproduct from complex base metal ores.

Idaho

"Gold production continued its downward trend, dropping 33 percent to a new low; silver output was down 6 percent, owing largely to losses from operations affected by the nationwide copper strike. About three-fourths of the silver produced came from silver ores; the remainder came largely from lead-zinc ores. Output from the Sunshine Mining Co., the Nation's leading silver producer, dropped 1.8 million ounces to 7.9 million ounces. Other large producers included the Bunker Hill, Galena, Lucky Friday, Star Morning, and Crescent mines. The rising price of silver, which reached an average monthly high of $2.46 per ounce in June, spurred exploration activity, and several long-range deep-level projects were operative.

Michigan

"The quantity of silver recovered as a byproduct from copper ore at the White Pine mine was 57 percent more than in 1967 when production was curtailed by a labor strike. Only part of the silver contained in the ore was recovered by smelting and refining a silver concentrate. Most of the silver in the ore was contained in fire-refined copper and marketed as a constituent of Lake copper.

Missouri

"A 50-percent gain in Missouri's silver production reflected a sharp increase in the State's output of lead from which virtually all the silver is obtained as a byproduct of refining operations.

Montana

"Output of gold, mostly a byproduct of copper ore, increased 37 percent. Approximately 73 percent of the State total originated in the Butte district as a byproduct of copper production. An increase in the average market price of gold to $39.26 per ounce and the rising price of silver stimulated exploration throughout the State.

"Although silver production increased slightly over that of 1967, it was still some 60 percent below the 1966 level attributed to the effects of the copper strike. Byproduct silver from Butte mines of the Anaconda Co. accounted for 68 percent of the total silver produced.

Nevada

"Gold output was 27 percent less than in 1967, despite a nearly 30-percent increase in byproduct gold. The closure of the Getchell mine at the end of 1967 and lower production at the Carlin mine were largely responsible for the decrease. Copper ores yielded about 11 percent of the total gold output with 88 percent from gold ores. Recoverable silver output increased 14 percent over that of 1967. Copper ores yielded 66 percent and lead-zinc ores 24 percent of the total.

New Mexico

"Gold and silver production, principally byproducts of copper, lead, and zinc production, increased 28 percent and 43 percent, respectively, reflecting settlement of the copper strike.

South Dakota

"Gold production, virtually all of which came from the Homestake mine, dropped slightly below that of 1967. Although the value increased owing to higher market prices for gold, ore reserves declined. Silver, recovered as a byproduct of gold refining, was up 13 percent in quantity and 57 percent in value.

Utah

"Respective gains of 16 percent and 5 percent in gold and silver production, were attributed essentially to increased output of copper ore from the Utah Copper mine. Gold and silver are obtained principally as byproducts from copper and lead-zinc ores. In addition to Utah Copper substantial production of gold and silver was obtained from the Mayflower mine. The United States and Lark, United Park City, and Burgin mines also supplied substantial quantities of silver.

Washington

"Gold production decreased 27 percent and silver output was up 19 percent compared with 1967. Most of the recorded gold and silver production came from the Knob Hill mine. Lead-zinc mines contributed a minor part of the silver production."

25 leading gold-producing mines in the United States in 1968, in order of output

Rank	Mine	County and State	Operator	Source of gold
1	Homestake	Lawrence, S. Dak	Homestake Mining Co	Gold ore.
2	Carlin	Eureka, Nev	Carlin Gold Mining Co	Do.
3	Utah Copper	Salt Lake, Utah	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
4	Mayflower	Wasatch, Utah	Hecla Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
5	Knob Hill	Ferry, Wash	Knob Hill Mines, Inc	Gold ore.
6	New Cornelia	Pima, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
7	Copper Queen-Lavender Pit.	Cochise, Ariz	do	Copper ore.
8	Veteran Pit	White Pine, Nev	Kennecott Copper Corp	Do.
9	Idarado	Ouray and San Miguel, Colo.	Idarado Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
10	San Manuel	Pinal, Ariz	Magma Copper Co	Copper ore.
11	Copper Canyon	Lander, Nev	Duval Corp	Do.
12	Yuba Unit	Yuba, Calif	Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields.	Placer.
13	Morenci	Greenlee, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
14	Hogatza River	Yukon River Region, Alaska.	United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Placer.
15	Berkeley Pit	Silver Bow, Mont	The Anaconda Company	Copper ore.
16	Magma	Pinal, Ariz	Magma Copper Co	Do.
17	U.S. and Lark	Salt Lake, Utah	United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Lead-zinc ore.
18	Iron King	Yavapai, Utah	McFarland & Hullinger	Lead-zinc ore.
19	Liberty Pit	White Pine, Nev	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper ore.
20	Christmas	Gila, Ariz	Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.	Do.
21	Continental	Grant, N. Mex	United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Do.
22	Cornwall	Lebanon, Pa	Bethlehem Mines Corp	Magnetite-pyrite ore.
23	Chino	Grant, N. Mex	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper ore.
24	Marvel Creek	Kuskokwim River Region, Calif.	Marvel Creek Mining Co	Placer.
25	Oriental	Sierra, Calif	Dickey Exploration Co	Gold ore.

SOURCE.—1968 Minerals Yearbook, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

25 leading silver-producing mines in the United States in 1968, in order of output

Rank	Mine	County and State	Operator	Source of silver
1	Sunshine	Shoshone, Idaho	Sunshine Mining Co	Silver ore.
2	Utah Copper	Salt Lake, Utah	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
3	Galena	Shoshone, Idaho	American Smelting and Refining Co.	Silver ore.
4	Bunker Hill	do	The Bunker Hill Co	Lead-zinc, zinc ores, silver tailings.
5	Lucky Friday	do	Hecla Mining Co	Lead ore.
6	Crescent	do	The Bunker Hill Co	Silver ore.
7	Berkeley Pit	Silver Bow, Mont	The Anaconda Company	Copper ore.
8	U.S. and Lark	Salt Lake, Utah	United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co.	Lead-zinc ore.
9	Idarado	Ouray and San Miguel, Colo.	Idarado Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
10	Pima	Pima, Ariz	Pima Mining Co	Copper ore.
11	Burgin	Utah, Utah	Kennecott Copper Corp	Lead-zinc ore.
12	Mineral Park	Mohave, Ariz	Duval Corp	Copper ore.
13	Copper Queen-Lavender Pit.	Cochise, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Do.
14	Mayflower	Wasatch, Utah	Hecla Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
15	Morenci	Greenlee, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
16	Mission	Pima, Ariz	American Smelting and Refining Co.	Copper ore.
17	White Pine	Ontonagon, Mich	White Pine Copper Co	Do.
18	Darwin	Inyo, Calif	West Hill Exploration Co	Lead-zinc ore.
19	Silver Summit	Shoshone, Idaho	Hecla Mining Co	Silver ore.
20	Butte Hill Copper Mines.	Silver Bow, Mont	The Anaconda Company	Copper ore.
21	Star-Morning	Shoshone, Idaho	Hecla Mining Co	Lead-zinc ore.
22	New Cornelia	Pima, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
23	Magma	Pinal, Ariz	Magma Copper Co	Copper ore.
24	Copper Canyon	Lander, Nev	Duval Corp	Do.
25	Knob Hill	Ferry, Wash	Knob Hill Mines, Inc	Gold ore.

SOURCE.—1968 Minerals Yearbook, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Calendar Year 1969 Review

"Domestic mine production of gold increased 16 percent in 1969.[1] This was primarily due to the opening in January 1969 of the Cortez Gold Mines open-pit operation near Elko, Nev., which produced 166,000 ounces in 1969. Output from the Nation's three largest gold mines: Homestake Mining Co. (593,000 ounces), Carlin Gold Mining Co. (212,000 ounces), and Cortez Gold Mines provided 56 percent of total domestic production. Byproduct gold output from base metal mines was responsible for 38 percent of U.S. gold output. Three States, South Dakota, Nevada, and Utah provided 86 percent of domestic gold output. Domestic mine production provided 26 percent of the estimated domestic gold consumption by arts and industry.

"Domestic mine output of silver increased 28 percent over the 1968 level, primarily because there were no strikes during the year. Idaho remained the dominant State in U.S. silver output with a production of almost 19 million ounces or over 45 percent of total output. Mine output in Arizona, Utah, and Montana provided another 37 percent of domestic production. Silver output in these three States was primarily byproducts of open-pit copper mining. Production from silver mines was responsible for 35 percent of total domestic output and base metal byproduct or coproduct provided nearly all the rest of the output. Domestic production of silver was sufficient to provide nearly 30 percent of the country's industry and art requirements.

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[1] Prepared by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, based on more detailed presentations in the chapters on Gold and Silver in vol. I, and the chapters on mineral production by States in vol. III, of the Minerals Yearbook 1969.

Distribution of gold and silver in the United States, by sources of production, calendar year 1969

[In troy ounces]

State	Gold				Silver			
	Dry ore	Placers	Copper ore [1]	Total	Dry ore [2]	Lead ore [3]	Copper ore	Total
Alaska	75	21,146	6	21,227	1,737	293	---	2,030
Arizona	792	5	110,081	110,878	87,380	153,799	5,899,843	6,141,022
California	4,742	2,650	512	7,904	[4] 3,348	[4] 488,579	(4)	491,927
Colorado	219	1,056	24,502	25,777	955,147	1,643,416	---	2,598,563
Idaho	962	3	2,438	3,403	13,164,615	5,764,248	834	18,929,697
Michigan	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,009,022	1,009,022
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	1,442,090	---	1,442,090
Montana	8,465	4	15,720	24,189	604,620	268,724	2,555,970	3,429,314
Nevada	379,198	2	77,094	456,294	53,144	[5] 60,613	[5] 770,398	884,155
New Mexico	502	1	8,449	8,952	27,118	114,269	324,204	465,591
New York	---	---	---	---	---	31,755	---	31,755
South Dakota	593,146	(w)	---	593,146	124,497	---	---	124,497
Tennessee	---	---	126	126	---	78,614	---	78,614
Utah	1,700	---	431,685	433,385	83,417	2,861,051	3,009,099	5,953,567
Other States [6]	46,583	(w)	1,312	47,895	225,172	80,302	18,993	324,467
Total	[7] 1,036,384	[7] 24,867	671,925	1,733,176	15,330,195	12,987,753	13,588,363	41,906,311

w Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

[1] Includes gold in lead, zinc, and complex base metal ores and from other sources.

[2] Includes silver from placers.

[3] Includes silver in zinc and complex base metal ores and from other sources.

[4] Gold-silver, copper, lead-zinc ores combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

[5] Copper and lead-zinc ores combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

[6] Includes Maine, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming.

[7] Placers combined with dry ore to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Review by States, 1969

Alaska

"Physical output of gold was virtually unchanged from that of 1968; value increased by 6 percent. Of the total 21,227 ounces produced more than 99 percent was from placer operations. Placers of the Yukon River region accounted for 86 percent of gold produced. U.S. Smelting Refining & Mining Co.'s Hog River dredge was the leading producer in the region and in the State. Alaska placer miners washed 1.08-million cubic yards at an average recovery of 81.2 cents per yard (68.5 cents at the old $35 value for gold).

"Activity and interest in offshore placers was again strong in 1969. Shell Oil Co. and American Smelting & Refining Co. returned to the Nome area for additional exploratory work. Shell had been active in the area since the early 1960's. Others prospecting or drilling offshore in the Nome area included Amerada Hess Corp., Auric Mining Co., Inlet Oil Co., Ocean Science & Engineering, Inc., and Occidental Mineral Corp.

"Off Bluff on the north side of Norton Sound on the Seward Peninsula, Aurora Mining Co. mounted a notable effort to mine offshore placers. Three oceangoing craft with specially designed mining gear for extracting gold from the submerged deposits arrived in the Bluff area from the lower States. A severe Arctic storm left the tug on bottom in shallow water of Golovin Bay and the dredge-processing unit marooned on the beach near Bluff; the auxiliary craft was beached at Golovin relatively undamaged. Aurora, with some 800,000 acres under prospecting leases, had spent years in prospecting and in design and development of special mining gear.

Arizona

"Output of gold was 110,878 troy ounces. The State ranked fourth in the Nation. The largest production, 108,718 troy ounces, was a byproduct from large copper mines.

"Most silver production in Arizona was a byproduct from large copper mines. The State ranked second in the Nation yielding 6.1 million ounces, an increase of 24 percent over 1968.

California

"Although lode gold production increased 107 percent above that of 1968, total production declined nearly 50 percent owing to a drop in placer gold production. The latter decreased 80 percent, reflecting the cessation of gold dredging in California when Yuba Consolidated Industries shut down the old "Yuba 21" dredge on October 1, 1968. Lode gold shipments were reported by 24 operators in 11 counties. About 71 percent of the lode gold was produced from the Oriental mine in Sierra County by Dickey Exploration Co.

"Production of silver declined 18 percent in quantity and 31 percent in value from that of 1968. Nearly 90 percent of the silver was produced in Inyo County as a byproduct of treatment of lead-zinc ores and a tungsten ore. Silver production was reported at 29 lode mines in 11 counties: 11 in Inyo, five in San Bernardino, three in Sierra, two each in Amador and Sacramento, and one each in Alpine, Imperial, Kern, Mariposa, Modoc, and Stanislaus. Four mines produced more than 10,000 ounces each: Darwin Group, the largest producer (primarily a lead-zinc mine), Pine Creek (tungsten mine) and Santa Rosa (lead mine), Inyo County; and the Zaca (gold-silver mine), Alpine County. A small amount of silver was recovered in gold placer operations.

Colorado

"Gold output increased 3,139 ounces above the 1968 production of 22,638 ounces. Value for the year was up 20.4 percent. Idarado Mining Co. operations accounted for 63.9 percent of the total output. Thirty-two lode mines and 10 placer operations yielded gold, compared with 49 and 15, respectively, in 1968.

"Among the 19 counties with gold production during the year, San Miguel, San Juan, and Ouray again were the leading sources; their output in 1969 totaled 88 percent of the output in the State.

"Output of silver from 47 operations in 17 counties increased 952,280 troy ounces (58 percent) above that of 1968; value increased 32 percent. Of the 37 lode mines yielding silver, 11 had production exceeding 20,000 ounces and each registered appreciable increases in output. The two principal mines—Bulldog Mountain and Idarado—accounted for 67 percent of the State output.

"The Bulldog Mountain project, under lease to Homestake Mining Co., was the major source of silver during the year. Initial production from the mine exceeded the output of the next largest producer, Idarado, by an appreciable amount. Homestake reported that reserves, as of January 1, 1970, were 409,480 tons with an average grade of 21.8 ounces of silver per ton and 2.7 percent lead.

Idaho

"Exploration activity remained high in the Coeur d'Alene region, despite a drop in the average annual price of silver to $1.79 per ounce. Asarco, Hecla Mining Co., Sunshine Mining Co., and The Bunker Hill Co. continued active exploration programs in the region.

"Asarco explored a block of claims comprising the Coeur Project, a large area adjoining the Galena mine on the west, owned by Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp. and Rainbow Mining & Milling Co., Ltd. Exploration on the 3,400 level disclosed new discoveries of silver ore.

"Callahan Mining Corp., Day Mines, Inc., and Asarco consolidated properties just east of the Galena mine for the newly designated Caladay Project. The new company, Caladay Silver Mining Corp., began a projected $8 million exploration project to evaluate a 7,000-foot-long zone thought to be favorable for new silver ore bodies. During 1969, surface facilities were established, and an adit to a proposed shaft site was driven 3,277 feet into the mountainside.

"Hecla Mining Co. joined several other companies in exploration projects in the district. Sunshine Mining Co. conducted diamond drilling at the Coeur d'Alene-Crescent Evolution property, west of Osborn. The Bunker Hill Co. explored the Princeton-Magna property east of Mullan with trenching and geochemical soil sampling and began rehabilitation of the Magna shaft.

"Diamond-drilling operations were discontinued at the Silver Star-Queens mine near Bellevue, and cutbacks were initiated in the number of miners employed at the mine. Mining continued at the 900 level.

"Additional exploration work in Shoshone County included rehabilitation of 4,500 feet of adit at the Golden Chest mine north of Wallace, diamond drilling at the Silver Seal property 2 miles south of the Sunshine mine, rehabilitation of the tunnel at the R–G mine on Beaver Creek, and drifting into a vein outcrop at the St. Elmo claim. Silver Crystal Mines, Inc., rehabilitated the Bear Top mine in the North Fork area north of Wallace, drilled nine long holes for exploration in the No. 1 Bear Top tunnel, and shipped 52 tons of development ore from the vein intercepted in the drilling.

"Duval Corp. of Houston, Tex., conducted a diamond-drill exploration program at the Conjecture Mines, Inc., property near Lakeview. Russco Silver, Inc., explored for silver-lead in a crosscut at the Buttercup mine in Camas County.

"Total silver production in the State increased 19 percent from the previous year as higher grade ores were mined from most Coeur d'Alene region mines. However, because of dipping silver prices, the total value of the ore produced decreased nearly 1 percent to $33,896,841.

"Sunshine Mining Co. was the leading silver producer, reporting production of over 8,390,000 ounces from the Sunshine mine in the Coeur d'Alene mining region. Additional mines in the Coeur d'Alene area yielding substantial quantities of silver included the Bunker Hill, Crescent, Dayrock, Galena, Lucky Friday, Page, Star-Morning, and Silver Summit.

"Significant developments occurred in the following districts:

"*Evolution District* (*Shoshone County*).—Production of silver from the Sunshine mine was 6.6 percent higher than in 1968. In addition to 8,390,787 ounces of silver, 271,515 tons of ore yielded 208 ounces of gold, 1,496 tons of copper, 398 tons of lead, and 230 tons of zinc. Construction began on Sunshine Mining Co.'s projected $2 million silver refinery on a 7-acre site, three-fourths of a mile north of the Sunshine mill north of the Sunshine mine.

"Development of the Chester vein system in the Sunshine Unit area of the Sunshine mine was continued on the 5,000 and 5,200 levels during the year. The No. 10 production shaft was extended below the 5,800 levels during the year and a new service hoist was installed at the Jewell shaft which relieved the load on the main production hoist.

"The Silver Summit mine of Hecla Mining Co. was consolidated (effective Feb. 1, 1969) with seven other adjacent properties to form the Consolidation Silver Corp. Production ceased at the mine, and thereafter efforts were concentrated on a deep level development program. Prior to the shutdown, 4,175 tons of ore was mined which yielded 98,390 ounces of silver and small amounts of gold, copper, and lead.

"*Placer Center District* (*Shoshone County*).—Asarco announced completion of the mill expansion program at the Galena property near Wallace. The mill capacity was increased from 500 tons to 750 tons per day, but, because of a shortage of miners, full capacity could not be utilized. The No. 3 main hoisting shaft at the Galena mine was deepened 600 feet from the 3,700 level. Production for the year yielded

3,765 tons of concentrates containing 2,958,707 ounces of silver and 1,064 tons of copper.

"Operations, balanced between development work, stope production, and plant rehabilitation, continued at the Dayrock mine, 3 miles north of Wallace. According to the Day Mines, Inc. annual report, production in 1969 was 30,478 tons of ore milled, averaging 12.6 ounces of silver per ton, 11.9 percent lead, and 1.0 percent zinc.

"*Yreka District (Shoshone County)*.—Six mines in the Yreka district had reported production of 3,198,595 ounces of silver valued at $5,727,628. The largest production came from the Crescent and Bunker Hill mines of The Bunker Hill Co., a subsidiary of Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp. of Houston, Tex.

"Work began in January on the No. 2 shaft at the Crescent mine. The three-compartment shaft was sunk from the 3,100 level to the 3,700 level where a crosscut was started to reach the Alhambra intersection on the 3,700 level. A new hoist room was completed and the hoist installed in August.

"*Bayhorse District (Custer County)*.—Clayton Silver Mines continued to be the leading producer of silver in Custer County. Total production for the county was 266,728 ounces of silver, all of which came from five mines in the Bayhorse district. The Clayton mine yielded 81,455 tons of ore from which 228,824 ounces of silver was recovered. According to the annual report to the stockholders, production continued at near capacity during 1969, and the mill operated 357 days at a rate of 228 tons per day, with only 4 days lost for repairs and power failure. A major portion of the ore was mined from the 800 North Stope.

Michigan

"Silver was recovered from copper ore mined at the White Pine mine. Concentrate from a silver-recovery circuit in the White Pine mill was smelted separately for delivery to an outside smelter where the silver was recovered. Silver output more than doubled and value increased 78 percent above 1968.

Montana

"Total gold production in the State was 24,189 ounces with a 91-percent increase in value to $1,004,000, of which approximately 64 percent originated as a byproduct of copper production from the Butte area, Silver Bow County.

"Byproduct silver from the Butte mines of The Anaconda Co. accounted for 2,555,000 ounces, or 75 percent of the total silver produced in the State. Total production of 3,429,000 ounces was a 61-percent increase from 1968 and reflected the increase in copper production for

1969. Because of a drop in the average annual price of silver to $1.79 per ounce, the total value for the year increased only 34 percent to $6,141,000.

"Silver output came from 86 operations in 17 counties, including 38 mines classified as principally silver producers. Only Silver Bow County with 2,563,453 ounces, Granite County with 246,109 ounces, Madison County, and Flathead County had mine outputs exceeding 100,000 ounces.

Nevada

"Gold output was 44 percent above that of 1968, and marked the first time since 1915 that production in the State exceeded 450,000 troy ounces. The quantity of gold produced from eight lode gold mines represented 83 percent of the total output; the quantity of byproduct gold, primarily from copper ores, was over 16 percent. Gold from all other sources comprised less than 1 percent.

"Cortez Gold Mines (a joint venture) began gold production at the Cortez mine, Lander County, about 30 miles southwest of Crescent Valley. Mining at the property was by open pit and the ore was processed in the company's 1,700-ton-per-day cyanide plant.

"Output of recoverable silver increased 37 percent over that of 1968. Nineteen lode silver mines reported production, four more than in 1968. Copper ores yielded 78 percent of the total lode silver; lead and lead-zinc ores, 14 percent; and all other sources, 8 percent.

New Mexico

"Production of gold increased 35 percent; value increased 43 percent. The $372,000 value was the highest since 1942. Gold was recovered mainly as a byproduct from the treatment of copper ores and, to a lesser extent, from lead, zinc, and silver ores.

"Silver production reached 465,591 troy ounces, a 107-percent increase over that of the previous year and the highest level since 1952. The value of silver output climbed to its highest point since 1941, $833,720, a 73-percent increase over that of 1968. The dramatic gain was due to new production from the Tyrone and Groundhog mines and from the Continental mine. The metal was recovered from the ores of 27 mines in the eight counties of Grant, Harding, Catron, Socorro, Santa Fe, Sierra, Luna, and Guadalupe.

South Dakota

"Gold production, all from Lawrence County, was very near the same amount as 1968 production; the value, however, was $1.4 million greater. Silver production decreased 10 percent in quantity and $72,000 in value below that of 1968. Homestake Mining Co. was the principal producer; some silver was also produced by Silver Queen Mine Co.

"The directors of Homestake Mining Co. authorized a deep-level development program with an inside shaft from the 4,850-foot to the 6,800-foot level, near the Ross shaft. This new shaft, with the levels served by it, will be used to develop ore bodies in the west part of the mine.

Utah

"Nearly all gold produced in Utah was a byproduct of base metal ores. Eighteen mines in nine counties yielded 30 percent more gold than in 1968. Total value was up 37 percent because of higher average value on the market and larger gold yield. Kennecott's open-pit copper mine at Bingham, again the principal gold source, accounted for virtually all the increase for the year. The Mayflower mine in the Blue Ledge district was second in gold production.

"Production of silver in Utah was up 16 percent, but because of a slightly lower selling price per ounce, the total value was 3 percent less than in 1968. The principal silver source was the Kennecott Copper Corp. mine at Bingham; the second, also in the Bingham district, was the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. from lead-zinc ore. Twenty-two mines in 10 counties recorded silver production.

Washington

"Production of gold decreased 13.1 percent and silver decreased 22.4 percent compared with that of 1968. Most of the gold and silver production came from the Republic district, Ferry County. According to the Day Mines, Inc. third quarter report, production from the gold-silver mines at Republic was suspended from mid-May through most of July, while major repairs were made in the mill. This loss in production contributed significantly to the decreased output in the State."

25 leading gold-producing mines in the United States, in order of output, calendar year 1969

Rank	Mine	County and State	Operator	Source of gold
1	Homestake	Lawrence, S. Dak	Homestake Mining Co	Gold ore.
2	Utah Copper	Salt Lake, Utah	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
3	Carlin	Eureka, Nev	Carlin Gold Mining Co	Gold ore.
4	Cortez	Lander, Nev	Cortez Gold Mines	Do.
5	Veteran-Tripp	White Pine, Nev	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper ore.
6	Mayflower	Wasatch, Utah	Hecla Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
7	Knob Hill	Ferry, Wash	Knob Hill Mines, Inc	Gold ore.
8	Copper Queen-Lavender Pit.	Cochise, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper ore.
9	New Cornelia	Pima, Ariz	do	Copper, gold-silver ores.
10	San Manuel	Pinal, Ariz	Magma Copper Co	Copper ore.
11	Idarado	Ouray and San Miguel, Colo.	Idarado Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
12	Copper Canyon	Lander, Nev	Duval Corp	Copper ore.
13	Berkeley Pit	Silver Bow, Mont	The Anaconda Co	Do.
14	Morenci	Greenlee, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
15	Hogatza River	Yukon River Region, Alaska.	United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Co.	Placer.
16	Magma	Pinal, Ariz	Magma Copper Co	Copper ore.
17	U.S. and Lark	Salt Lake, Utah	United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Co.	Lead, lead-zinc ores.
18	Sunnyside	San Juan, Colo	Standard Metals Corp	Lead-zinc ore.
19	Eureka	Madison, Mont	Pacific Mines, Inc	Gold-silver ore.
20	Oriental	Sierra, Calif	Dickey Exploration Co	Gold ore.
21	Continental	Grant, N. Mex	United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Co.	Copper ore.
22	Christmas	Gila, Ariz	Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.	Do.
23	Pacific	Madison, Mont	Pacific Mines, Inc	Gold-silver ore.
24	Chino	Grant, N. Mex	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper ore.
25	Ray Pit	Pinal, Ariz	do	Do.

SOURCE.—1969 Minerals Yearbook, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

25 leading silver-producing mines in the United States, in order of output, calendar year 1969

Rank	Mine	County and State	Operator	Source of silver
1	Sunshine	Shoshone, Idaho	Sunshine Mining Co	Silver ore.
2	Utah Copper	Salt Lake, Utah	Kennecott Copper Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
3	Galena	Shoshone, Idaho	American Smelting and Refining Co.	Silver ore.
4	Lucky Friday	do	Hecla Mining Co	Lead ore.
5	Berkeley Pit	Silver Bow, Mont	The Anaconda Co	Copper ore.
6	Bunker Hill	Shoshone, Idaho	The Bunker Hill Co	Lead-zinc ore, silver tailings.
7	Crescent	do	do	Silver ore.
8	White Pine	Ontonagon, Mich	White Pine Copper Co	Copper ore.
9	Bulldog	Mineral, Colo	Homestake Mining Co	Silver ore.
10	U.S. and Lark	Salt Lake, Utah	United States Smelting, Refining, and Mining Co.	Lead, lead-zinc ores.
11	Copper Queen-Lavender Pit.	Cochise, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper ore.
12	Idarado	Ouray and San Miguel, Colo.	Idarado Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
13	Pima	Pima, Ariz	Pima Mining Co	Copper ore.
14	Mayflower	Wasatch, Utah	Hecla Mining Co	Copper-lead-zinc ore.
15	Mission	Pima, Ariz	American Smelting and Refining Co.	Copper ore.
16	Butte Hill Copper Mines.	Silver Bow, Mont	The Anaconda Co	Do.
17	Morenci	Greenlee, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
18	Mineral Park	Mohave, Ariz	Duval Corp	Copper ore.
19	Copper Canyon	Lander, Nev	do	Do.
20	Magma	Pinal, Ariz	Magma Copper Co	Do.
21	Burgin	Utah, Utah	Kennecott Copper Corp	Lead, lead-zinc ores.
22	New Cornelia	Pima, Ariz	Phelps Dodge Corp	Copper, gold-silver ores.
23	United Park City	Summit and Wasatch, Utah.	United Park City Mines Co.	Lead-zinc ore.
24	Darwin	Inyo, Calif	West Hill Exploration, Inc	Do.
25	Dayrock	Shoshone, Idaho	Day Mines, Inc	Lead ore.

SOURCE.—1969 Minerals Yearbook, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

U.S. Refinery Production of Gold and Silver, 1969

Government and private refineries in the United States produced 1,716,850 fine troy ounces of newly mined domestic gold and 39,674,500 fine troy ounces of newly mined domestic silver during 1969. These totals were based on the annual overall survey conducted by the Office of the Director of the Mint.

Although the U.S. refinery production of both newly mined gold and silver increased during the calendar years 1968 and 1969, the prestrike level of 1966 was not regained in either year.

U.S. production of newly mined gold, by State, calendar years 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969

[Refinery output based on arrivals at the U.S. Mint and at private refineries]

Mine source	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
Alaska	27,070	23,650	12,530	18,900
Arizona	140,000	82,300	99,910	114,900
California	64,600	40,000	15,280	7,250
Colorado	30,140	19,900	20,750	26,200
Idaho	4,170	3,540	3,200	3,400
Montana	29,000	15,000	16,450	20,000
Nevada	361,100	420,000	323,460	452,500
New Mexico	13,600	4,000	7,680	10,000
Oregon	170	250	20	350
Pennsylvania	15			
South Carolina	3			
South Dakota	633,900	615,500	621,960	593,200
Tennessee	125	210	130	110
Texas	7			
Utah	413,900	260,000	333,740	425,000
Washington	83,800	41,150	84,890	45,040
Total	1,801,600	1,525,500	1,540,000	1,716,850

U.S. production of newly mined silver, by State, calendar years 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969

[Refinery output based on arrivals at the U.S. Mint and at private refineries]

Mine source	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
Alaska	7,100	3,000	3,450	1,600
Arizona	6,414,400	4,000,000	5,149,040	6,250,000
California	182,400	125,000	292,700	450,000
Colorado	1,869,500	1,600,000	1,454,600	2,350,000
Idaho	18,950,000	15,000,000	15,466,400	18,250,000
Illinois	12,890			
Kentucky	1,140	650	180	1,400
Michigan	529,400	275,000	332,100	984,000
Missouri	50,180	272,800	395,900	793,000
Montana	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,802,000	3,000,000
Nevada	705,940	529,000	561,900	846,000
New Mexico	300,000	171,400	271,900	455,600
New York	55,000	35,900	27,600	31,500
Oregon	1,970	850	170	3,700
South Dakota	109,900	121,300	137,100	124,600
Tennessee	97,200	150,400	82,500	79,070
Texas	1,620	1,400	660	60
Utah	7,842,000	5,550,300	4,300,000	5,800,000
Virginia				370
Washington	345,700	158,200	418,800	243,300
Wisconsin	23,630	4,800	3,000	10,300
Wyoming	30			
Total	42,500,000	31,000,000	31,700,000	39,674,500

Gold and Silver Issued for Nonmonetary Use

During the last 3 calendar years it is estimated that the following amounts of gold and silver were issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States.

Gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States

Calendar year	Gold	Silver
	Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*
1967	6,294,000	147,500,000
1968	6,604,000	145,500,000
1969	7,100,000	[1] 142,000,000

[1] Estimate of Handy & Harman.

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Coinage Metals

Gold

The monetary value of gold in the United States is $35 per fine troy ounce which is based on the legal definition of the dollar. The gold content of the dollar, as established in 1934, is $15\frac{5}{21}$ grains of gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, or the equivalent of $\frac{1}{35}$ of a fine troy ounce. The table below shows the monetary value of gold from the establishment of the U.S. monetary system under the Constitution in 1792. Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold during the transitional period in 1933–34 are also presented.

Monetary value of gold in the United States since establishment of the monetary system under the Constitution in 1792

Legislative reference	Number of grains of standard gold in 1 dollar	Fineness (thousandths)	Number of grains of pure gold in 1 dollar	Value of 1 fine troy ounce of gold (480 grains)
Act of Apr. 2, 1792	27	916$\frac{2}{3}$	24.75	$19.39393939
Act of June 28, 1834	25.8	899.225	23.2	20.68965517
Act of Jan. 18, 1837	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Act of Feb. 12, 1873	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Act of Mar. 14, 1900	25.8	900	23.22	20.67183462
Proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, issued pursuant to act of May 12, 1933, and Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934	$15\frac{5}{21}$ (15.23809524)	900	13.71428572	35.00

Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold in the United States from Sept. 8, 1933, to Jan. 31, 1934 [1]

[Per fine ounce]

Day of month	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1			$32.26	$34.01	
2		$31.88	32.36	34.01	$34.06
3		32.12	32.57		34.06
4		31.79	32.67	34.01	34.06
5		31.55		34.01	34.06
6		31.72	32.84	34.01	34.06
7		31.20		34.01	
8	$29.62		33.05	34.01	34.06
9	29.12	31.14	33.15	34.01	34.06
10		31.26	33.20		34.06
11	29.10	30.91	33.32	34.01	34.06
12	29.21			34.01	34.06
13	29.48	30.62	33.45	34.01	34.06
14	29.77	29.83	33.56	34.01	
15	30.41		33.56	34.01	34.06
16	30.49	29.00	33.56	34.01	34.45
17		$29.86	$33.56		$34.45
18	$31.44	30.33	33.56	$34.06	34.45
19	31.64	29.18		34.06	34.45
20	32.28	29.13	33.66	34.06	34.45
21	31.33	29.01	33.76	34.06	
22	31.75		33.76	34.06	34.45
23	31.86	29.59	33.76	34.06	34.45
24		29.80	33.76		34.45
25	31.30	31.36	33.76		34.45
26	31.49	31.54		34.06	34.45
27	31.35	31.76	33.76	34.06	34.45
28	31.05	31.82	33.85	34.06	
29	31.33		33.93	34.06	34.45
30	31.46	31.96		34.06	34.45
31		32.12			34.45

[1] Prices shown from Sept. 8 through Oct. 24, 1933, represent the price at which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell newly mined domestic gold received on consignment under authority of Executive order of Aug. 29, 1933. Quotations from Oct. 25, 1933, through Jan. 15, 1934, represent the price fixed for newly mined domestic gold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, which was offered in payment for notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under authority of Executive order of Oct. 25, 1933. (This order revoked the Executive order of Aug. 29.) Quotations from Jan. 15, to Jan. 31, 1934, represent the price at which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent purchased newly mined domestic gold consigned to the mints and assay offices. Payment for this gold when coined was made by the Treasury with a special issue of Treasury bonds, series of Apr. 16, 1934 (see note 1 on p. 8). Under regulations issued by the Treasury Department Jan. 31, 1934, the mints are authorized to purchase newly mined domestic gold, unmelted scrap gold, and gold imported into the United States after Jan. 30, 1934, at $35 less one-fourth of 1 percent and less mint charges.

SOURCE.—"Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934," p. 205.

From January 30, 1934, until March 1968, the gold transactions of the U.S. Government for both monetary and industrial purposes were made at $35 per fine ounce, plus or minus a handling charge of one quarter of 1 percent and less mint charges. In 1968 a two-tiered gold system was instituted under which the private commodity price of gold is permitted to fluctuate without official intervention, while the official price and role of monetary gold remain unchanged among monetary authorities.

Following the termination of Treasury gold dealings on March 18, 1968, the Treasury issued gold licenses to certain banks and commodity firms to perform this service. The accompanying tables contain the daily market quotations for gold issued by two firms during the calendar years 1969 and 1970.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1969

[Lowest price at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs]

Day of month	February	March	April	May	June	July
1	(*)	(*)	$43.40	$43.85	(*)	$41.40
2	(*)	(*)	43.45	43.85	$42.95	41.45
3	[1] $42.50	$42.95	43.60	(*)	42.55	41.80
4	42.65	43.00	(*)	(*)	42.30	(*)
5	42.85	43.25	(*)	43.75	41.80	(*)
6	42.70	43.50	(*)	43.60	40.90	(*)
7	42.65	43.80	43.70	43.80	(*)	42.05
8	(*)	(*)	43.60	43.85	(*)	42.35
9	(*)	(*)	43.65	43.75	41.50	42.10
10	(*)	44.05	43.65	(*)	42.55	42.15
11	42.65	43.20	43.60	(*)	41.60	42.15
12	42.65	43.15	(*)	43.70	41.75	(*)
13	42.70	43.35	(*)	43.70	41.85	(*)
14	42.70	43.25	43.40	43.70	(*)	42.25
15	(*)	(*)	43.25	43.70	(*)	42.25
16	(*)	(*)	43.45	43.75	41.05	42.00
17	42.90	43.30	43.45	(*)	41.70	42.20
18	42.85	43.25	43.45	(*)	41.60	42.15
19	42.85	43.30	(*)	43.70	41.65	(*)
20	42.85	43.45	(*)	43.65	41.50	(*)
21	(*)	43.45	43.40	43.65	(*)	42.20
22	(*)	(*)	43.50	43.65	(*)	42.15
23	(*)	(*)	43.60	43.75	41.50	42.05
24	42.90	43.60	43.60	(*)	41.20	42.10
25	42.95	43.60	43.50	(*)	41.15	42.10
26	42.95	43.65	(*)	43.75	41.25	(*)
27	43.00	43.70	(*)	43.70	41.35	(*)
28	42.95	43.50	43.85	43.60	(*)	42.05
29		(*)	43.75	43.45	(*)	41.70
30		(*)	43.80	(*)	41.45	41.70
31		43.15	----------	(*)	----------	41.60

Day of month	August	September	October	November	December
1	$41.65	(*)	$41.00	(*)	$35.75
2	(*)	$40.95	41.15	(*)	35.55
3	(*)	41.05	41.20	$39.80	35.60
4	41.55	41.15	(*)	(*)	35.45
5	41.35	41.15	(*)	39.65	35.40
6	41.25	(*)	41.00	39.25	(*)
7	41.30	(*)	41.00	38.75	(*)
8	41.35	41.15	40.95	(*)	35.25
9	(*)	41.25	41.05	(*)	35.20
10	(*)	41.15	40.95	38.35	35.25
11	41.45	41.15	(*)	38.55	35.40
12	41.35	41.30	(*)	38.00	35.50
13	41.45	(*)	40.85	38.05	(*)
14	41.45	(*)	40.95	38.10	(*)
15	41.35	41.25	40.95	(*)	35.35
16	(*)	41.25	40.85	(*)	35.25
17	(*)	41.25	40.80	38.05	35.30
18	41.40	41.10	(*)	37.80	35.20
19	41.35	41.15	(*)	36.85	35.20
20	41.30	(*)	40.60	36.55	(*)
21	41.30	(*)	40.55	36.35	(*)
22	41.30	41.10	40.30	(*)	35.35
23	(*)	41.10	40.25	(*)	35.30
24	(*)	41.05	40.30	35.70	35.40
25	41.15	41.05	(*)	35.70	(*)
26	41.15	41.00	(*)	35.85	(*)
27	41.20	(*)	40.40	(*)	(*)
28	41.20	(*)	40.30	(*)	(*)
29	41.10	40.90	40.20	(*)	35.45
30	(*)	40.90	40.15	(*)	35.45
31	(*)	----------	40.00	----------	35.45

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[1] Handy & Harman initiated the quote on Feb. 3, 1969.

[*] Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1970

[Lowest price at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	$35.55	$36.10	$35.60
2	(*)	$35.20	$35.20	35.55	(*)	35.45
3	(*)	35.20	35.20	35.55	(*)	35.35
4	(*)	35.20	35.15	(*)	36.15	35.40
5	$35.40	35.20	35.20	(*)	36.45	35.45
6	35.25	35.20	35.15	35.45	36.45	(*)
7	35.20	(*)	(*)	35.50	36.45	(*)
8	35.15	(*)	(*)	35.60	36.40	35.75
9	35.10	35.20	35.15	35.60	(*)	35.75
10	(*)	35.25	35.15	35.60	(*)	35.80
11	(*)	35.20	35.20	(*)	36.35	35.90
12	35.15	35.20	35.20	(*)	36.25	35.85
13	35.15	35.20	35.25	35.65	36.15	(*)
14	35.10	(*)	(*)	35.90	36.15	(*)
15	35.00	(*)	(*)	35.85	36.20	35.75
16	34.95	35.20	35.25	36.00	(*)	35.60
17	(*)	35.20	35.25	36.00	(*)	35.65
18	(*)	35.15	35.35	(*)	36.20	35.65
19	34.95	35.20	35.40	(*)	36.20	35.60
20	35.05	35.20	35.35	36.05	36.20	(*)
21	35.05	(*)	(*)	36.15	36.15	(*)
22	35.20	(*)	(*)	36.20	36.10	35.65
23	35.20	(*)	35.35	36.10	(*)	35.65
24	(*)	35.20	35.40	36.05	(*)	35.80
25	(*)	35.20	35.50	(*)	36.10	35.70
26	35.15	35.20	35.45	(*)	36.05	35.65
27	35.25	35.20	(*)	35.95	35.95	(*)
28	35.20	(*)	(*)	36.10	35.85	(*)
29	35.20	-----------	(*)	36.10	(*)	35.75
30	35.20	-----------	35.45	36.10	(*)	35.75
31	(*)	-----------	35.50	-----------	(*)	-----------

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$35.75	(*)	$36.15	$36.60	(*)	$37.75
2	35.70	(*)	36.35	36.60	$37.90	37.85
3	(*)	$35.55	36.55	(*)	37.70	37.85
4	(*)	35.55	36.50	(*)	37.45	37.85
5	(*)	35.55	(*)	37.00	37.05	(*)
6	35.60	35.55	(*)	37.10	37.40	(*)
7	35.55	35.55	(*)	36.95	(*)	37.70
8	35.55	(*)	36.35	37.00	(*)	37.65
9	35.50	(*)	36.50	37.20	37.65	37.40
10	35.55	35.50	36.45	(*)	37.65	37.45
11	(*)	35.50	36.60	(*)	37.50	37.45
12	(*)	35.50	(*)	(*)	37.65	(*)
13	35.55	35.50	(*)	37.65	37.95	(*)
14	35.55	35.50	36.55	37.50	(*)	37.60
15	35.50	(*)	36.45	37.80	(*)	37.90
16	35.50	(*)	36.30	37.75	37.95	37.85
17	35.55	35.50	36.45	(*)	37.95	37.90
18	(*)	35.50	36.40	(*)	37.75	37.90
19	(*)	35.50	(*)	37.85	37.70	(*)
20	35.55	35.55	(*)	38.15	37.90	(*)
21	35.50	35.65	36.50	38.20	(*)	37.90
22	35.50	(*)	36.55	38.25	(*)	37.95
23	35.55	(*)	36.45	38.70	37.75	37.60
24	35.55	35.70	36.50	(*)	37.90	37.65
25	(*)	35.85	36.40	(*)	37.95	(*)
26	(*)	35.95	(*)	39.20	(*)	(*)
27	35.55	36.00	(*)	39.30	(*)	(*)
28	35.55	36.05	36.45	38.95	(*)	37.65
29	35.55	(*)	36.45	38.45	(*)	37.60
30	35.55	(*)	36.65	37.55	37.80	37.70
31	35.55	36.10	-----------	-----------	-----------	37.65

*Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Newark, N.J., for 1969 [1]

Day of month	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	$43.35	$43.55	$43.75	$43.95	(*)	(*)
2		$42.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.45	43.65	43.75	43.95	$43.05	$43.25
3		42.55		$42.90		$43.05	43.55	43.75	(*)	(*)	42.55	42.75
4	(*)	(*)		43.00		43.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42.35	42.55
5	(*)	(*)		43.25		43.40	(*)	(*)	43.65	43.85	41.85	42.05
6		42.55		43.00		43.65	(*)	(*)	43.55	43.75	40.90	41.10
7		42.55		42.85		43.90	43.65	43.85	43.75	43.95	(*)	(*)
8		42.90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.60	43.80	43.80	44.00	(*)	(*)
9		42.90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.60	43.80	43.70	43.90	41.45	41.65
10		42.70		42.85		44.25	43.60	43.80	(*)	(*)	42.50	42.70
11	(*)	(*)		42.85		43.40	43.60	43.80	(*)	(*)	41.60	41.80
12	(*)	(*)		42.85		43.30	(*)	(*)	43.65	43.85	41.70	41.90
13		42.55		42.90	$43.30	43.50	(*)	(*)	43.65	43.85	41.80	42.00
14		42.95		42.85	43.20	43.40	43.35	43.55	43.65	43.85	(*)	(*)
15		43.15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.15	43.35	43.65	43.85	(*)	(*)
16		42.80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.40	43.55	43.65	43.85	41.00	41.20
17		42.65		42.95	43.30	43.50	43.35	43.55	(*)	(*)	41.65	41.85
18	(*)	(*)		42.90	43.20	43.40	43.35	43.55	(*)	(*)	41.60	41.80
19	(*)	(*)		43.00	43.30	43.50	(*)	(*)	43.65	43.85	41.65	41.85
20		42.65		43.00	43.40	43.60	(*)	(*)	43.60	43.80	41.50	41.70
21		42.95	(*)	(*)	43.40	43.60	43.30	43.50	43.65	43.85	(*)	(*)
22		43.00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.45	43.65	43.65	43.85	(*)	(*)
23		42.50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.55	43.75	43.70	43.90	41.50	41.70
24		42.55		43.10	43.55	43.70	43.50	43.70	(*)	(*)	41.15	41.35
25	(*)	(*)		43.05	43.55	43.75	43.45	43.65	(*)	(*)	41.10	41.30
26	(*)	(*)		43.10	43.60	43.80	(*)	(*)	43.70	43.90	41.20	41.40
27		42.65		43.20	43.65	43.85	(*)	(*)	43.70	43.90	41.30	41.50
28		42.85		43.05	43.45	43.65	43.80	44.00	43.55	43.75	(*)	(*)
29		42.95			(*)	(*)	43.65	43.85	43.45	43.65	(*)	(*)
30		43.00			(*)	(*)	43.75	43.95	(*)	(*)	41.40	41.60
31		43.00			43.10	43.30			(*)	(*)		

Day of month	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1	$41.35	$41.55	$41.60	$41.85	(*)	(*)	$40.95	$41.15	(*)	(*)	$35.75	$36.00
2	41.40	41.60	(*)	(*)	$40.95	$41.15	41.10	41.30	(*)	(*)	35.50	35.75
3	41.75	41.95	(*)	(*)	41.05	41.25	41.15	41.35	$39.75	$39.95	35.60	35.85
4	(*)	(*)	41.45	41.70	41.15	41.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35.45	35.70
5	(*)	(*)	41.25	41.50	41.10	41.30	(*)	(*)	39.60	39.80	35.40	35.65
6	(*)	(*)	41.20	41.40	(*)	(*)	40.95	41.15	39.20	39.40	(*)	(*)
7	42.05	42.25	41.25	41.45	(*)	(*)	41.00	41.20	38.75	38.95	(*)	(*)
8	42.30	42.50	41.35	41.55	41.10	41.30	40.95	41.15	(*)	(*)	35.25	35.50
9	42.05	42.25	(*)	(*)	41.25	41.45	41.00	41.20	(*)	(*)	35.20	35.45
10	42.10	42.30	(*)	(*)	41.15	41.35	40.95	41.15	38.35	38.55	35.25	35.50
11	42.10	42.30	41.50	41.70	41.10	41.35	(*)	(*)	38.55	38.75	35.40	35.65
12	(*)	(*)	41.45	41.60	41.20	41.45	(*)	(*)	37.95	38.15	35.50	35.75
13	(*)	(*)	41.40	41.60	(*)	(*)	40.85	41.05	38.00	38.20	(*)	(*)
14	42.20	42.40	41.40	41.60	(*)	(*)	40.90	41.10	38.10	38.30	(*)	(*)
15	42.20	42.40	41.30	41.50	41.15	41.40	40.95	41.15	(*)	(*)	35.35	35.60
16	41.95	42.20	(*)	(*)	41.20	41.40	40.85	41.05	(*)	(*)	35.25	35.50
17	42.15	42.40	(*)	(*)	41.20	41.40	40.75	40.95	38.05	38.25	35.30	35.55
18	42.10	42.35	41.35	41.55	41.05	41.25	(*)	(*)	37.75	37.95	35.25	35.50
19	(*)	(*)	41.30	41.50	41.10	41.30	(*)	(*)	36.85	37.10	35.20	35.45
20	(*)	(*)	41.30	41.50	(*)	(*)	40.55	40.75	36.50	36.75	(*)	(*)
21	42.15	42.40	41.25	41.45	(*)	(*)	40.50	40.70	36.35	36.60	(*)	(*)
22	42.10	42.35	41.25	41.45	41.05	41.30	40.25	40.45	(*)	(*)	35.35	35.60
23	41.95	42.20	(*)	(*)	41.05	41.25	40.20	40.40	(*)	(*)	35.30	35.55
24	42.05	42.30	(*)	(*)	41.05	41.25	40.25	40.45	35.70	35.95	(*)	(*)
25	42.05	42.25	41.15	41.35	40.95	41.15	(*)	(*)	35.65	35.90	(*)	(*)
26	(*)	(*)	41.10	41.30	40.95	41.15	(*)	(*)	35.80	36.05	(*)	(*)
27	(*)	(*)	41.15	41.35	(*)	(*)	40.35	40.55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
28	41.90	42.15	41.15	41.35	(*)	(*)	40.25	40.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
29	41.65	41.90	41.05	41.25	40.85	41.05	40.20	40.40	(*)	(*)	35.40	35.65
30	41.65	41.90	(*)	(*)	40.90	41.10	40.15	40.35	(*)	(*)	35.40	35.65
31	41.55	41.80	(*)	(*)			39.95	40.15			35.40	35.65

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[1] Buying prices are for 99.95 percent fine gold. Selling prices are for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.

*Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Newark, N.J., for 1970 [1]

Day of month	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	$35.55	$35.80	$36.05	$36.30	$35.65	$35.90
2	$35.25	$35.50	$35.20	$35.45	$35.20	$35.45	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	35.50	35.75
3	(*)	(*)	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	35.40	35.65
4	(*)	(*)	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	36.15	36.40	35.45	35.70
5	35.35	35.60	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	36.40	36.65	35.45	35.70
6	35.25	35.50	35.20	35.45	35.15	35.40	35.50	35.75	36.40	36.65	(*)	(*)
7	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35.50	35.75	36.40	36.65	(*)	(*)
8	35.15	35.40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35.55	35.80	36.40	36.65	35.75	36.00
9	35.10	35.35	35.20	35.45	35.15	35.40	35.60	35.85	(*)	(*)	35.75	36.00
10	(*)	(*)	35.25	35.50	35.15	35.40	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	35.80	36.05
11	(*)	(*)	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	36.30	36.55	35.90	36.15
12	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	36.20	36.45	35.90	36.15
13	35.10	35.35	35.20	35.45	35.25	35.50	35.60	35.85	36.15	36.40	(*)	(*)
14	35.05	35.30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35.95	36.20	36.15	36.40	(*)	(*)
15	35.00	35.25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35.80	36.05	36.20	36.45	35.80	36.05
16	34.95	35.20	35.20	35.45	35.25	35.50	35.95	36.20	(*)	(*)	35.65	35.90
17	(*)	(*)	35.20	35.45	35.25	35.50	35.95	36.20	(*)	(*)	35.65	35.90
18	(*)	(*)	35.15	35.40	35.35	35.60	(*)	(*)	36.15	36.40	35.65	35.90
19	34.95	35.20	35.20	35.45	35.40	35.65	(*)	(*)	36.20	36.45	35.60	35.85
20	35.00	35.25	35.20	35.45	35.35	35.60	36.00	36.25	36.20	36.45	(*)	(*)
21	35.05	35.30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36.05	36.30	36.15	36.40	(*)	(*)
22	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36.15	36.40	36.15	36.40	35.65	35.90
23	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	35.35	35.60	36.05	36.35	(*)	(*)	35.65	35.90
24	(*)	(*)	35.20	35.45	35.40	35.65	36.00	36.25	(*)	(*)	35.80	36.05
25	(*)	(*)	35.20	35.45	35.45	35.70	(*)	(*)	36.15	36.40	35.75	36.00
26	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	35.50	35.75	(*)	(*)	36.05	36.30	35.70	35.95
27	35.20	35.45	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	35.95	36.20	36.00	36.25	(*)	(*)
28	35.20	35.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36.05	36.30	35.90	36.15	(*)	(*)
29	35.20	35.45			(*)	(*)	36.05	36.30	(*)	(*)	35.75	36.00
30	35.20	35.45			35.50	35.75	36.05	36.30	(*)	(*)	35.75	36.00
31					35.50	35.75			(*)	(*)		

Day of month	July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
1	$35.75	$36.00	(*)	(*)	$36.15	$36.35	$36.60	$36.80	(*)	(*)	$37.70	$37.90
2	35.70	35.95	(*)	(*)	36.35	36.55	36.55	36.75	$37.90	$38.10	37.80	38.00
3	(*)	(*)	$35.60	$35.85	36.50	36.70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37.80	38.00
4	(*)	(*)	35.55	35.80	36.50	36.70	(*)	(*)	37.45	37.65	37.80	38.00
5	(*)	(*)	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.95	37.15	37.00	37.20	(*)	(*)
6	35.60	35.85	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	37.05	37.25	37.35	37.55	(*)	(*)
7	35.55	35.80	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.90	37.10	(*)	(*)	37.65	37.85
8	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.30	36.50	36.95	37.15	(*)	(*)	37.60	37.80
9	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.50	36.70	37.15	37.35	37.60	37.80	37.35	37.55
10	35.60	35.85	35.55	35.80	36.40	36.60	(*)	(*)	37.60	37.80	37.40	37.60
11	(*)	(*)	35.50	35.75	36.55	36.75	(*)	(*)	37.45	37.65	37.40	37.60
12	(*)	(*)	35.50	35.75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37.60	38.05	(*)	(*)
13	35.55	35.80	35.50	35.75	(*)	(*)	37.65	37.85	37.90	38.20	(*)	(*)
14	35.55	35.80	35.50	35.75	36.55	36.75	37.50	37.70	(*)	(*)	37.55	37.75
15	35.50	35.75	(*)	(*)	36.45	36.65	37.80	38.00	(*)	(*)	37.90	38.10
16	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.30	36.50	37.75	37.95	37.90	38.10	37.80	38.00
17	35.55	35.80	35.50	35.75	36.45	36.65	(*)	(*)	37.85	38.05	37.90	38.10
18	(*)	(*)	35.50	35.75	36.40	36.60	(*)	(*)	37.75	37.95	37.90	38.10
19	(*)	(*)	35.50	35.75	(*)	(*)	37.85	38.05	37.65	37.85	(*)	(*)
20	35.55	35.80	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	38.10	38.30	37.90	38.10	(*)	(*)
21	35.55	35.80	35.65	35.90	36.50	36.70	38.20	38.40	(*)	(*)	37.90	38.10
22	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.50	36.70	38.25	38.45	(*)	(*)	37.90	38.10
23	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.40	36.60	38.70	38.90	37.70	37.90	37.55	37.75
24	35.55	35.80	35.70	35.95	36.45	36.65	(*)	(*)	37.85	38.05	(*)	(*)
25	(*)	(*)	35.85	36.10	36.40	36.60	(*)	(*)	37.90	38.10	(*)	(*)
26	(*)	(*)	35.95	36.20	(*)	(*)	39.15	39.35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
27	35.55	35.80	35.95	36.20	(*)	(*)	39.25	39.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
28	35.55	35.80	36.05	36.30	36.45	36.65	39.10	39.30	(*)	(*)	37.55	37.75
29	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.45	36.65	38.30	38.50	(*)	(*)	37.55	37.75
30	35.55	35.80	(*)	(*)	36.65	36.85	37.50	37.70	37.80	38.00	37.65	37.85
31	35.55	35.80	36.10	36.30							37.60	37.80

[1] Buying prices are for 99.95 percent fine gold. Selling prices are for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.

*Market closed.

Silver

The New York market prices for silver during the calendar years 1969 and 1970 are contained in the first two of the three tables that follow. The third table provides the annual extremes and averages of silver prices, per troy ounce, for the calendar years 1874–1970.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1969

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	$1.800	$1.745	(*)
2	$1.945	(*)	(*)	1.790	1.745	$1.770
3	1.955	$1.975	$1.790	1.800	(*)	1.765
4	(*)	1.970	1.805	(*)	(*)	1.750
5	(*)	1.950	1.870	(*)	1.730	1.755
6	1.940	1.875	1.885	(*)	1.720	1.735
7	1.940	1.865	1.885	1.790	1.780	(*)
8	1.975	(*)	(*)	1.790	1.810	(*)
9	1.975	(*)	(*)	1.795	1.800	1.710
10	2.020	(*)	1.855	1.800	(*)	1.680
11	(*)	1.865	1.830	1.800	(*)	1.680
12	(*)	1.835	1.820	(*)	1.780	1.670
13	2.000	1.795	1.840	(*)	1.720	1.670
14	2.010	1.750	1.820	1.780	1.765	(*)
15	2.025	(*)	(*)	1.780	1.770	(*)
16	1.975	(*)	(*)	1.795	1.770	1.650
17	1.985	1.800	1.810	1.790	(*)	1.590
18	(*)	1.790	1.810	1.780	(*)	1.570
19	(*)	1.815	1.820	(*)	1.750	1.590
20	1.980	1.815	1.825	(*)	1.755	1.600
21	2.000	(*)	1.840	1.750	1.765	(*)
22	1.985	(*)	(*)	1.750	1.750	(*)
23	1.965	(*)	(*)	1.770	1.755	1.560
24	1.975	1.815	1.835	1.760	(*)	1.570
25	(*)	1.790	1.810	1.750	(*)	1.580
26	(*)	1.780	1.780	(*)	1.755	1.560
27	1.975	1.820	1.790	(*)	1.785	1.540
28	1.975	1.810	1.820	1.775	1.760	(*)
29	1.975	------------	(*)	1.750	1.770	(*)
30	1.980	------------	(*)	1.745	(*)	1.560
31	1.980	------------	1.800	------------	(*)	------------
Monthly average	1.97886	1.83972	1.82571	1.77810	1.76095	1.64548

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$1.570	$1.610	(*)	$1.870	(*)	$1.940
2	1.560	(*)	$1.675	1.890	(*)	1.930
3	1.560	(*)	1.685	1.875	$2.000	1.915
4	(*)	1.595	1.675	(*)	(*)	1.870
5	(*)	1.595	1.690	(*)	1.985	1.845
6	(*)	1.625	(*)	1.835	1.980	(*)
7	1.580	1.625	(*)	1.850	1.945	(*)
8	1.600	1.625	1.710	1.825	(*)	1.830
9	1.610	(*)	1.750	1.835	(*)	1.805
10	1.640	(*)	1.745	1.845	1.940	1.770
11	1.620	1.660	1.755	(*)	(*)	1.770
12	(*)	1.650	1.780	(*)	1.940	1.765
13	(*)	1.700	(*)	(*)	1.925	(*)
14	1.640	1.700	(*)	1.825	1.925	(*)
15	1.665	1.705	1.755	1.810	(*)	1.780
16	1.645	(*)	1.760	1.840	(*)	1.730
17	1.640	(*)	1.790	1.865	1.905	1.720
18	1.650	1.680	1.800	(*)	1.890	1.745
19	(*)	1.670	1.815	(*)	1.860	1.750
20	(*)	1.665	(*)	1.890	1.910	(*)
21	(*)	1.660	(*)	1.890	1.920	(*)
22	1.660	1.660	1.830	1.860	(*)	1.760
23	1.635	(*)	1.885	1.875	(*)	1.790
24	1.630	(*)	1.860	1.875	1.890	1.815
25	1.630	1.650	1.890	(*)	1.870	(*)
26	(*)	1.660	1.865	(*)	1.885	(*)
27	(*)	1.655	(*)	1.895	(*)	(*)
28	1.630	1.655	(*)	1.895	(*)	(*)
29	1.600	1.660	1.880	1.935	(*)	1.815
30	1.610	(*)	1.900	1.945	(*)	1.805
31	1.610	(*)	------------	1.970	------------	1.800
Monthly average	1.61833	1.65262	1.78548	1.87250	1.92313	1.80714

*Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1970

[See following table for the annual high, low, and average prices]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	$1.900	$1.720	$1.610
2	(*)	$1.895	$1.905	1.903	(*)	1.590
3	(*)	1.900	1.915	1.895	(*)	1.630
4	(*)	1.910	1.900	(*)	1.685	1.650
5	$1.840	1.910	1.925	(*)	1.670	1.640
6	1.855	1.915	1.900	1.890	1.700	(*)
7	1.845	(*)	(*)	1.880	1.710	(*)
8	1.860	(*)	(*)	1.875	1.710	1.650
9	1.830	1.925	1.885	1.865	(*)	1.668
10	(*)	1.915	1.895	1.855	(*)	1.655
11	(*)	1.890	1.895	(*)	1.745	1.630
12	1.810	1.890	1.885	(*)	1.730	1.630
13	1.855	1.895	1.875	1.870	1.725	(*)
14	1.875	(*)	(*)	1.875	1.685	(*)
15	1.875	(*)	(*)	1.855	1.680	1.640
16	1.870	1.895	1.870	1.860	(*)	1.660
17	(*)	1.885	1.860	1.870	(*)	1.650
18	(*)	1.880	1.880	(*)	1.690	1.650
19	1.905	1.890	1.885	(*)	1.690	1.675
20	1.900	1.885	1.875	1.870	1.670	(*)
21	1.885	(*)	(*)	1.870	1.615	(*)
22	1.890	(*)	(*)	1.870	1.615	1.660
23	1.895	(*)	1.873	1.855	(*)	1.655
24	(*)	1.880	1.870	1.855	(*)	1.638
25	(*)	1.880	1.885	(*)	1.590	1.633
26	1.915	1.880	1.895	(*)	1.575	1.630
27	1.895	1.900	(*)	1.835	1.595	(*)
28	1.890	(*)	(*)	1.805	1.600	(*)
29	1.930	------------	(*)	1.700	(*)	1.610
30	1.910	------------	1.895	1.710	(*)	1.612
31	(*)	------------	1.890	------------	(*)	------------
Monthly average	1.87650	1.89579	1.88848	1.85286	1.67000	1.63936

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$1.625	(*)	$1.845	$1.697	(*)	$1.620
2	1.635	(*)	1.822	1.720	$1.805	1.645
3	(*)	$1.775	1.850	(*)	(*)	1.640
4	(*)	1.740	1.858	(*)	1.830	1.657
5	(*)	1.765	(*)	1.700	1.813	(*)
6	1.605	1.735	(*)	1.715	1.800	(*)
7	1.610	1.735	(*)	1.755	(*)	1.630
8	1.615	(*)	1.855	1.755	(*)	1.635
9	1.625	(*)	1.860	1.745	1.795	1.605
10	1.620	1.740	1.848	(*)	1.810	1.572
11	(*)	1.735	1.855	(*)	(*)	1.630
12	(*)	1.760	(*)	(*)	1.780	(*)
13	1.630	1.760	(*)	1.725	1.773	(*)
14	1.640	1.766	1.825	1.725	(*)	1.633
15	1.665	(*)	1.795	1.753	(*)	1.636
16	1.683	(*)	1.790	1.748	1.770	1.620
17	1.683	1.837	1.800	(*)	1.785	1.634
18	(*)	1.830	1.785	(*)	1.765	1.654
19	(*)	1.840	(*)	1.720	1.745	(*)
20	1.725	1.819	(*)	1.722	1.748	(*)
21	1.715	1.830	1.760	1.735	(*)	1.664
22	1.725	(*)	1.775	1.715	(*)	1.655
23	1.735	(*)	1.791	1.740	1.752	1.645
24	1.714	1.855	1.765	(*)	1.695	1.640
25	(*)	1.830	1.755	(*)	1.653	(*)
26	(*)	1.860	(*)	1.810	(*)	(*)
27	1.735	1.855	(*)	1.795	(*)	(*)
28	1.785	1.845	1.760	1.794	(*)	1.645
29	1.780	(*)	1.735	1.790	(*)	1.650
30	1.780	(*)	1.705	1.803	1.607	1.620
31	1.775	1.839	------------	------------	------------	1.635
Monthly average	1.68659	1.79767	1.80162	1.74581	1.76035	1.63477

*Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

Price of silver per troy ounce in New York, 1874–1970 [1]

Calendar year	High	Low	Average	Calendar year	High	Low	Average
1874	$1.29375	$1.25500	$1.27195	1923	$0.69000	$0.62875	$0.65239
1875	1.26125	1.21000	1.23883	1924	.72375	.63000	.67111
1876	1.26000	1.03500	1.14950	1925	.73187	.66812	.69406
1877	1.26000	1.16000	1.19408	1926	.68937	.51812	.62428
1878	1.20750	1.08500	1.15429	1927	.60312	.54187	.56680
1879	1.16750	1.06500	1.12088	1928	.63937	.56812	.58488
1880	1.15000	1.11250	1.13931	1929	.57812	.46812	.53306
1881	1.14500	1.11000	1.12823	1930	.46875	.30750	.38154
1882	1.15000	1.09000	1.13855	1931	.37250	.25750	.28701
1883	1.11750	1.09500	1.10874	1932	.31000	.24250	.27892
1884	1.13250	1.08000	1.11161	1933	.45000	.24500	.34727
1885	1.09500	1.02750	1.06428	1934	.55750	.41750	.47973
1886	1.03500	.92500	.99880	1935	.81000	.49750	.64273
1887	1.03500	.95000	.97899	1936	.49750	.44750	.45087
1888	.97750	.92000	.94300	1937	.46750	.44750	.44883
1889	.97250	.92500	.93634	1938	.44750	.42750	.43225
1890	1.20500	.95750	1.05329	1939	.42750	.34750	.39082
1891	1.07500	.94750	.99033	1940	.35625	.34750	.34773
1892	.95250	.83000	.87552	1941	.35125	.34750	.34783
1893	.85000	.65000	.78219	1942	.44750	.35125	.38333
1894	.70000	.59500	.64043	1943	.44750	.44750	.44750
1895	.69000	.60000	.66268	1944	.44750	.44750	.44750
1896	.70250	.65625	.68195	1945	.70750	.44750	.51928
1897	.66125	.52750	.60774	1946	.90125	.70750	.80151
1898	.62250	.55125	.59064	1947	.86250	.59750	.71820
1899	.64750	.58625	.60507	1948	.77500	.70000	.74361
1900	.65750	.59750	.62065	1949	.73250	.70000	.71930
1901	.64500	.54750	.59703	1950	.80000	.71750	.74169
1902	.56875	.47375	.52815	1951	.90160	.80000	.89368
1903	.62375	.47500	.54208	1952	.88000	.82750	.84941
1904	.62500	.53375	.57843	1953	.85250	.83250	.85188
1905	.66500	.55625	.61008	1954	.85250	.85250	.85250
1906	.72375	.63125	.67379	1955	.92000	.85250	.89099
1907	.71000	.52750	.65978	1956	.91625	.90000	.90826
1908	.58875	.48250	.53496	1957	.91375	.89625	.90820
1909	.54500	.50750	.52163	1958	.90375	.88625	.89044
1910	.57625	.50750	.54245	1959	.91625	.89875	.91202
1911	.57500	.52125	.54002	1960	.91375	.91375	.91375
1912	.65625	.55250	.62006	1961	1.04750	.91375	.92449
1913	.65125	.58000	.61241	1962	1.22000	1.01250	1.08521
1914	.60875	.49000	.56331	1963 [2]	1.29300	1.21000	1.27912
1915	.58000	.47750	.51062	1964 [2]	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1916	.79125	.57250	.67151	1965 [2]	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1917	1.16500	.73125	84000	1966 [2]	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1918	1.01937	.88937	.98445	1967 [2]	2.17000	1.29300	1.54968
1919	1.38250	1.01375	1.12087	1968	2.56500	1.81000	2.14460
1920	1.37875	.60375	1.01940	1969	2.02500	1.54000	1.79067
1921	.73813	.53188	.63096	1970	1.93000	1.57200	1.77082
1922	.74188	.62875	.67934				

[1] Prices are as follows:
1874–1917: Asked price per fine ounce (unrefined).
1918–29: Mean of bid and asked prices per fine ounce (unrefined).
1930–61: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (unrefined).
1962–66: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (refined). Quotations for refined silver are one-fourth cent above prices for unrefined silver.

[2] The price of $1.293 per ounce was effective continuously from Sept. 9, 1963 through May 18, 1967.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—There was no open-market price of silver as such in the United States under the bimetallic monetary standard which existed from Apr. 2, 1792, until Feb. 12, 1873. The ratios of the silver dollar to the gold dollar in this period were:

Act of	*Ratio of silver to gold*
Apr. 2, 1792	15 to 1
June 28, 1834	16.002 to 1
Jan. 18, 1837	15.988+ to 1

Coinage metals

During 1970 four metals were used in the manufacture of coins of the United States. Silver for the half dollar was supplied from the Treasury's stock of silver bullion. Copper, nickel, and zinc were obtained from the U.S. Government's stockpile of these metals.

The market quotations for 1969 and 1970 for these three base metals in specified categories applicable to the Mint's operations are contained in the accompanying tables.

Daily copper quotations, 1969 and 1970, electrolytic "cathode, full plate"

[Domestic producers. Delivered U.S. destinations. In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1969	
Jan. 2 through Jan. 3 (Fri.)	41. 00–41. 875
Jan. 6 (Mon.)	41. 00–43. 85
Jan. 7	41. 875–43. 85
Jan. 8 through May 8	43. 00–43. 875
May 9 (Fri.)	43. 00–45. 85
May 12 (Mon.) through Aug. 1 (Fri.)	45. 00–45. 875
Aug. 4 (Mon.) through Sept. 2	47. 00–47. 875
Sept. 3 through Sept. 8	47. 00–51. 875
Sept. 9 through Dec. 31	51. 00–51. 875
1970	
Jan. 2	51. 00–55. 85
Jan. 5 (Mon.)	51. 00–55. 875
Jan. 6 (Tues.) through Mar. 31 (Tues.)	55. 00–55. 875
Apr. 1 (Wed.) through Apr. 3 (Fri.)	55. 00–59. 85
Apr. 6 (Mon.)	55. 875–59. 85
Apr. 7 (Tues.) through Oct. 21 (Wed.)	59. 00–59. 875
Oct. 22 (Thurs.) through Oct. 23 (Fri.)	55. 85–59. 00
Oct. 26 (Mon.) through Nov. 30 (Mon.)	55. 00–55. 875
Dec. 1 (Tues.)	[1] 52. 85–55. 00
Dec. 2 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Thurs.)	[2] 52. 00–52. 875

[1] Published Dec. 2, 1970, price for Dec. 1, 1970.
[2] Published Dec. 3, 1970, "effective Dec. 1, 1970."

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

Nickel electrolytic cathode prices in the United States, 1929–70 [1]

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1929 through January 1939 inclusive	[2] 35.00
February 1939 through Nov. 25, 1946	[3] 35.00
Nov. 26, 1946, through December 1947	35.00
Jan. 1, 1948, through July 21, 1948	33.75
July 22, 1948, through May 30, 1950	40.00
May 31, 1950, through Dec. 12, 1950	48.00
Dec. 13, 1950, through May 31, 1951	50.50
June 1, 1951, through Jan. 13, 1953	56.50
Jan. 14, 1953, through Nov. 23, 1954	60.00
Nov. 24, 1954, through Dec. 5, 1956	64.50
Dec. 6, 1956, through June 30, 1961	74.00
July 1, 1961, through May 23, 1962	81.25
May 24, 1962, through Sept. 27, 1965	79.00
Sept. 28, 1965, through Oct. 31, 1966	77.75
Nov. 1, 1966, through Sept. 14, 1967	85.25
Sept. 15, 1967, through Dec. 27, 1968 (Fri.)	94.00
Dec. 30, 1968 (Mon.) through Nov. 21, 1969 (Fri.)	103.00
Nov. 24, 1969 (Mon.) through Oct. 14, 1970	128.00
Oct. 15, 1970, through Dec. 31, 1970	133.00

[1] Base spot prices for electrolytic nickel cathodes in the United States, quoted by The International Nickel Co., f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ontario. Includes duty in U.S. money, per pound as follows:

3 U.S.¢	January 1929–December 1938.
2½–U.S.¢	January 1939–December 1947.
1¼–U.S.¢	January 1948–September 27, 1965.

Duty suspended from Sept. 28, 1965.

[2] Contract, large quantities 32.00 U.S.¢

[3] Contract, large quantities 31.50 U.S.¢

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

Daily zinc quotations, 1969 and 1970—"Domestic special high grade delivered"

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1969	
Jan. 2 through Jan. 9	14.50
Jan. 10 through Jan. 13	14.50–15.25
Jan. 14 through Jan. 17 (Fri.)	15.00–15.25
Jan. 20 (Mon.) through Apr. 28	15.00
Apr. 29	14.85–15.35
Apr. 30	15.00–15.50
May 1 through Aug. 29 (Fri.)	15.50
Sept. 2 (Tues.)	15.00–16.00
Sept. 3	15.50–16.50
Sept. 4 through Sept. 11	16.00–16.50
Sept. 12 through Dec. 31	16.50
1970	
Jan. 2 through Aug. 19	16.50
Aug. 20 through Aug. 21	16.00–16.50
Aug. 24 through Dec. 31	16.00

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

THE WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COINS, CALENDAR YEAR 1969

Acknowledgment of Source Data

The United States Mint gratefully acknowledges the generous and continuing cooperation of the many foreign governments which respond to its interrogatories. The official data contributed by these governments has been incorporated in this publication.

The assistance of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., and its posts overseas in receiving and transmitting the data is greatly appreciated.

Additional sources of data include the publications and releases of central banks, foreign government mints, treasuries, or other monetary agencies, and the international monetary institutions. Nongovernment sources include bullion firms, mining, and various trade organizations.

Statistics on the world production of gold and silver are provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

Mary Brooks,
Director of the United States Mint.

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Government Coinage Mints of the World

Country	Name of mint	Location
United States	Office of Director of the Mint	Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.
Do	Philadelphia Mint (new mint)	Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
Do	Denver Mint	Colfax and Delaware Sts., Denver, Colo. 80204.
Do	San Francisco Assay Office (minting operations.	155 Hermann St., San Francisco Calif. 94102.
Do	Fort Knox Bullion Depository (gold storage, etc.).	Fort Knox, Ky.
Do	New York Assay Office (electrolytic refining of gold and silver, etc.).	32 Old Slip, New York, N.Y. 10005.
Do	West Point Bullion Depository (adjunct of New York Assay Office).	West Point, N.Y.
Argentina	Casa de Moneda de la Nacion	Avenida Antartida Argentina s/n°, Buenos Aires.
Australia	Royal Australian Mint	Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Do	Perth Branch, Royal Mint of United Kingdom.	Hay St., Perth, Western Australia.
Austria	Österreichisches Hauptmünzamt	Postfach 225, A-1031 Vienna.
Belgium	Monnaie Royale de Belgique	95 Rue de l'Hotel des Monnaies, 1060 Bruxelles.
Bolivia	Casa de la Moneda de Potosi	Potosi.
Brazil	Casa da Moeda	Praca da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro.
Canada	Royal Canadian Mint	320 Sussex Dr., Ottawa 2, Ontario.
Chile	Casa de Moneda de Chile	Quinta Normal, Santiago.
China, Republic of	Central Mint of China	44 Chiuchuan St., Taipei, Taiwan.
Colombia	Casa de Moneda	Calle 11, No. 4-93, Bogotá.
Denmark	Den Kongelige Mønt	Amager Boulevard 115, 2300 South Copenhagen.
Egypt (UAR)	Minting House	Abbassia, Cairo.
Finland	Suomen Rahapaja	Katajanokanlaituri 3, Helsinki 16.
France	Administration des Monnaies et Médailles.	11, quai de Conti 75, Paris (6°).
Do	New mint under construction	Bordeaux.
Germany, Federal Republic of.	Bayerisches Hauptmünzamt	Hofgraben 4, 8 München 1.
Do	Staatliche Münze (new mint)	Taubenheimstrasse 77, 7 Stuttgart 50 (Bad Cannstatt).
Do	Staatliche Münze	Stephanienstrasse 28, 75 Karlsruhe.
Do	Hamburgische Münze	Nordestrasse 66, 2 Hamburg 1.
Guatemala	Casa de Moneda (new mint)	Avenida de Petapa No. 43-35, Zona 12, Guatemala City.
India	Indian Government Mint	Fort Bombay No. 1, Bombay.
Do	do	Alipore, Calcutta.
Do	do	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Indonesia	P.N. Arta Yasa	Djalan Darmawangsa Raya PII/23, Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta.
Iran	Imperial Iranian Mint	Tehran.
Israel	Israel Mint (new mint)	Myriam HaHashmonait St., Jerusalem.
Italy	La Zecca	Via Principe Umberto, 4, Rome.

Government Coinage Mints of the World—Continued

Country	Name of mint	Location
Japan	Mint Bureau	1, Shinkawasaki-Machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Do	Tokyo Branch	3277, 1 chome, Nishisugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to, Tokyo.
Do	Hiroshima Branch	Itsukamachi, Saheki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
Do	Kumamoto Sub-branch (refining, etc.)	Shinminami, Sendanbata-cho Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture.
Korea, Republic of	Government Printing Agency	93 Bukchang Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul.
Mexico	Casa de Moneda (new mint being built).	Calle del Apartado No. 13, Mexico 1, D.F.
Nepal	His Majesty's Mint, Dharahara	Bhimsenstambha, Kathmandu.
Netherlands	's Rijks Munt	Leidseweg 90, Utrecht.
Nigeria	Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Co., Ltd.	Ahmadu Bello Rd., Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway	Den Kongelige Mynt	Postboks 53, N-3601, Kongsberg.
Pakistan	Pakistan Mint	Baghban Pura, Lahore (Punjab).
Peru	Casa Nacional de Moneda	Junin 791, Lima.
Portugal	Casa da Moeda	Avenida Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida, Lisbon 1.
Singapore	Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd.	249 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore, 22.
South Africa, Republic of	South African Mint	P.O. Box 464, 103 Visagie St., Pretoria.
Spain	Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre	Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9.
Sudan	Sudan Mint	P.O. Box 43, Khartoum South.
Sweden	Kungl Mynt-och Justeringsverket	Box 22055, S-104 22, Stockholm 22.
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Mint	28, Bernastrasse, Bern 3003.
Thailand	Royal Mint	No. 4 Chao Fah Rd., Bangkok.
Turkey	T. C. Darphane ve Damga Matbassi (new mint).	Istanbul.
United Kingdom	Royal Mint (old mint)	Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3.
Do	Royal Mint (new mint)	Llantrisant, County of Glamorgan, Wales.
Do	Perth branch	See Australia.

Summary—Coinage of nations, calendar year 1969 [1]

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
	Pieces	*Short tons*
United States of America	7, 151, 341, 525	26, 590. 86
Afars and Issas (formerly French Somaliland)	400, 000	1. 10
Africa, Equatorial States: Cameroun	9, 213, 000	33. 18
Africa, West (occidentale)	40, 000, 000	250. 22
Australia	181, 819, 000	976. 59
Austria	80, 736, 700	392. 22
Bahamas	7, 503, 880	43. 57
Bahrain	2, 040, 000	6. 45
Belgium	158, 270, 000	823. 13
Bermuda	7, 950, 000	44. 32
Bolivia	5, 700, 000	15. 71
Brazil	408, 760, 000	2, 343. 64
British Honduras	700, 000	2. 35
Brunei	2, 034, 000	10. 04
Burundi	2, 000, 000	4. 78
Canada	629, 650, 513	2, 504. 13
Ceylon	29, 000, 000	92. 05
Chile	n.a.	n.a.
China (Taiwan)	107, 315, 500	517. 04
Colombia	78, 188, 752	289. 24
Congo (Kinshasa)	13, 336, 000	18. 08
Costa Rica	25, 000, 000	38. 58
Denmark	136, 873, 033	567. 27
Dominican Republic	30, 000	. 90
Ecuador	24, 000, 000	105. 82
El Salvador	8, 000, 000	36. 93
Fiji	30, 274, 000	138. 45
Finland	91, 766, 000	150. 34
France	429, 476, 000	1, 653. 23
French Polynesia	250, 000	2. 76
Germany, Federal Republic of	559, 470, 719	2, 072. 11
Gibraltar	40, 000	1. 25
Greece	160, 000	2. 70
Guatemala	26, 594, 958	81. 40
Guernsey	1, 600, 000	15. 39
Guinea	6, 804, 000	87. 27
Guyana	4, 100, 000	8. 71
Haiti	6, 431	. 23
Hong Kong	24, 600, 000	286. 84
Iceland	10, 700, 000	39. 93
India	471, 933, 000	1, 537. 49
Iran (year ended Mar. 21, 1969)	49, 080, 902	182. 91
Iran (year ended Mar. 21, 1970)	50, 277, 956	182. 23
Iraq	18, 000, 000	82. 67
Ireland, Republic of	66, 500, 000	671. 46
Israel	40, 493, 218	176. 23
Italy	100, 005, 000	524. 08
Jamaica	66, 303, 530	357. 29
Japan	1, 374, 100, 000	5, 895. 89
Jersey	3, 400, 000	30. 58
Jordan	60, 000	1. 12
Kenya	12, 700, 000	97. 05
Korea	156, 500, 000	369. 76
Kuwait	2, 400, 000	10. 01
Lebanon	22, 069, 000	87. 99
Liberia	116, 724	. 86
Malawi	3, 000, 000	18. 72
Malaysia	83, 299, 400	305. 55
Mauritius	1, 700, 000	9. 91
Mexico	362, 778, 500	2, 259. 83
Morocco	22, 500, 000	119. 60
Muscat and Oman	10, 600, 000	51. 72
Nepal	16, 182, 524	23. 89
Netherlands	262, 800, 000	953. 50
Netherlands Antilles	1, 610, 000	6. 25
New Zealand	36, 670, 000	187. 72
Norway	65, 698, 000	241. 86
Panama, Republic of	84, 000	. 84
Peru	100, 878, 296	660. 31

Footnote at end of table.

Summary—Coinage of nations, calendar year 1969 [1]—Continued

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
	Pieces	*Short tons*
Philippines	62,160,000	142.70
Portugal	40,372,638	189.22
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)	2,141,550	19.44
Portuguese Macao	2,376,700	12.05
Portuguese West Africa (Angola)	7,497,850	47.25
Qatar and Dubai	4,000,000	15.98
Ras Al Khaima	24,000	.66
Reunion	1,550,000	5.88
Rhodesia	24,000,000	83.33
Rwanda	5,000,000	6.06
Seychelles	375,000	2.85
Singapore	71,541,793	280.69
South Africa	44,539,011	171.58
Spain	244,261,030	1,032.55
Surinam	3,400,000	10.03
Sweden	180,512,250	797.27
Switzerland	269,148,000	1,482.03
Thailand	114,802,000	620.22
Trinidad and Tobago	7,000,000	14.97
Turkey	98,275,600	373.98
Turks and Caicos	50,000	1.56
United Kingdom	2,374,814,094	16,730.12
Vatican City	1,130,000	6.30
Venezuela	105,400,000	650.36
Vietnam	11,400,000	50.71
Zambia	16,070,000	41.99
Total (95 countries)	17,389,285,577	78,085.91

[1] For details, see tables for individual countries.
n.a. Not available.

Coinage of Nations and World Coins, 1969

Explanatory notes on tables

In the country tables which follow the decimal system of money prevails unless otherwise indicated. Under the decimal system, the basic monetary unit generally is divided into 100 subunits. The table "World monetary units" gives the name of the principal currency unit and subunit for each country.

Do or *do* are abbreviations for ditto, meaning that the information is the same as that appearing immediately above.

Numbers in the tables are expressed in figures arranged to conform to usage in the United States, that is, in groups of three figures separated by a comma (,). For example, one thousand is written 1,000 and one million is written 1,000,000. Fractional or decimal parts of a whole number are set off by a period (.). For example, one tenth is written 0.1, one hundredth 0.01, one thousandth 0.001, and so on.

Coinage in 1969: Pieces.—The figures in this column indicate the number of pieces reported as actually manufactured by a coinage mint or mints during the calendar year. Leaders (short dashes ----) in this column indicate that no coins of that particular type were manufactured in 1969, but earlier issues of the coins remained in circulation.

Specifications of coins.—Specifications are for a single coin of the stated denomination and, in general, represent standards provided by law, decree, or regulation of the issuing government. However, details concerning tolerances of weight and fineness, and other minting controls and procedures are not published. For uniformity, different units of weight are converted to grams and different units of measure are converted to millimeters. The following conversion factors were used:

Weight units	*Measurement units*
1 gram = 15.43235639 grains.	1 inch = 25.4 millimeters.
1 grain = 0.0647989182 gram.	1 millimeter = 0.03937 inch.
	(Abbreviation for millimeter: mm.)

Gross weight.—This refers to the overall weight of one coin of the specified denomination.

Metallic composition.—The proportions of metals are expressed either in percentages (symbol %) with the proportions adding to 100 percent; or, for gold and silver coins, in thousands with the proportions of precious metal and base metal adding to 1,000 parts.

Thickness.—Thicknesses of coins are not prescribed by governmental decree or law as in the case of diameters. Thicknesses cannot be so specified since they vary according to minting practices and other factors relating to coins. Thicknesses in the tables are to be regarded as averages which may vary slightly over or under the figures shown.

Shape of coins.—Coins are round unless otherwise indicated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. coins in active circulation in 1969

Denomination [1]	Coinage in 1969 [2]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Half dollar:					
Regular issue	129,881,800	11.50	3-layer composite coin. Outer layers are 80% silver and 20% copper bonded to central core of approximately 20% silver and 80% copper. The average silver content is 40% of whole coin or 4.6 grams, copper content is 6.9 grams.	30.61	2.18
Numismatic coins	2,934,631	11.50	do	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar:					
Regular issue	290,584,000	5.67	3-layer composite coin. Outer layers are 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to central core of pure copper.	24.26	1.70
Numismatic coins	2,934,631	5.67	do	24.26	1.70
Dime:					
Regular issue	709,113,870	2.268	do	17.91	1.35
Numismatic coins	2,934,631	2.268	do	17.91	1.35
5 cents:					
Regular issue	322,971,500	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.21	1.98
Numismatic coins	2,934,631	5.00	do	21.21	1.98
1 cent:					
Regular issue	5,684,117,200	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.57
Numismatic coins	2,934,631	3.11	do	19.05	1.57
Total:					
Regular issue	7,136,668,370				
Numismatic coins	14,673,155				
Total	7,151,341,525				

[1] Regular issue coins are for general circulation. Numismatic coins are proof coins sold by the mint in packaged sets of five coins with one of each denomination. The 1969 proof sets were all made at San Francisco. The designs on coins for general circulation and numismatic coins are identical.

[2] The 1969 coinage: Philadelphia and Denver Mints and San Francisco Assay Office (all U.S. coins made in 1969 bear the date 1969).

*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

Previous issues of U.S. coins outstanding in 1969

Denomination	Year of most recent coinage	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
		Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
Standard silver dollar	1935	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper	38.10	2.90
Half dollar	1966	12.50	do	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar	1966	6.25	do	24.26	1.70
Dime	1966	2.50	do	17.91	1.35
5 cents	1945	5.00	56% copper, 35% silver, 9% manganese.	21.21	1.98
Bronze 1 cent	1962	3.11	95% copper with 5% zinc and tin.	19.05	1.57
Steel 1 cent	1943 (1 year only)	2.70	Steel covered with zinc coating not exceeding 0.001 inch.	19.05	1.57

*Reeded edges: Dollar, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Coins have not been demonetized, but few, if any, are in active circulation.

ADEN—*See* Southern Yemen

AFARS AND ISSAS

[Formerly French Somaliland. The monetary unit is the Djibouti franc]

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 francs		4	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
10 francs	100,000	3	do	20	n.a.
5 francs	100,000	3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31	n.a.
2 francs	100,000	2.2	do	27	n.a.
1 franc	100,000	1.3	do	23	n.a.
Total	400,000				

[1] 1969 coinage made at French Government Mint, Paris.
*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins.
n.a. Not available.

AFRICA, EAST

On April 10, 1969, East African Currency Board coins ceased to be legal tender in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Since that date none of the Board's currency has been legal tender in any country.

The Board reported that the value of the coins outstanding decreased from 3,959,678 East African pounds on June 30, 1968, to 2,902,075 East African pounds on June 30, 1969.

From July 1966 through June 30, 1969, a total of 261 million coins were recovered. This total consisted of 140 million bronze coins and 121 million coins of mixed silver and cupronickel composition. By June 30, 1969, 214 million of these coins had been processed by the East African Currency Board and sent to the United Kingdom for melting.

At the end of June 1969 the stock of Board coins had decreased to 47.5 million.

See separate entries for coins of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda which have replaced the coins of the Board.

AFRICA, EQUATORIAL STATES

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs		12.0	Pure nickel	25.5	3.0
50 francs		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.0	2.21
25 francs		8.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27.0	2.35
10 francs	6,713,000	4.0	do	23.5	1.7
5 francs		3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.0	1.7
2 francs		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	2.0
1 franc	2,500,000	1.3	do	23.0	1.7
Total	9,213,000				

[1] 1969 coinage made at the French Government Mint, Paris.
*Reeded edges: 50 and 100 francs. Smooth edges: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 francs.

NOTE.—Currency area includes Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon. The currency unit, the CFA Franc (Communauté Financiére Africaine), is divided into 100 centimes. The Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun issues notes and coins.

AFRICA, WEST

[Etats de l' Afrique Occidentale which includes Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta]

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs	25,000,000	7.0	Pure nickel	26.0	2.0
25 francs		8.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	27.0	2.35
10 francs	7,000,000	4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	1.7
Do.		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	1.7
5 francs	8,000,000	3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.0	1.7
Do.		3.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	20.0	1.7
2 francs		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	1.6
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	1.6
Total	40,000,000				

[1] Made at French Government Mint, Paris.

* Reeded edges: 100 and 25 francs. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 francs.

ALGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dinar		7.04	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.07	1.80
50 centimes		5.02	Copper-zinc-nickel	24.05	1.58
20 centimes		3.92	do	22.02	1.50
10 centimes		2.52	do	19.05	1.30
5 centimes		0.85	Aluminum	21.06	0.99
1 centime		.50	do	16.08	1.09

* Reeded edges: 1 dinar, 50 centimes. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 centimes.

AMERICAN SAMOA—U.S. coins circulate in American Samoa

ANDORRA

[Spanish money principal circulating medium in Andora. French money also circulates]

ARGENTINA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 pesos (12-sided)		6.5	Steel core 90% weight, 5% pure nickel cladding each side.	25.50	2.0
10 pesos (12-sided)		5.0	do	23.00	1.8
5 pesos (12-sided)		4.0	do	21.00	1.8
1 peso		6.5	Steel core 90% weight, 5% cupronickel each side.	25.50	2.0
50 centavos [1]		5.0	do	23.00	1.8

[1] The 50-centavos ceased to be legal tender on Sept. 1, 1969; they are exchangeable at Bancó Central de la Republica Argentina until Aug. 31, 1979.

*Smooth edges: All denominations shown; there is also a 1-peso coin with reeded edge.

AUSTRAL ISLANDS—*See* French Polynesia

AUSTRALIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents	9, 692, 000	15. 55	75% copper, 25% nickel	31. 64	2. 64
20 cents	21, 945, 000	11. 31	do	28. 50	2. 34
10 cents	28, 332, 000	5. 66	do	23. 60	1. 85
5 cents	46, 200, 000	2. 83	do	19. 41	1. 35
2 cents		5. 18	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.6% tin	21. 59	1. 88
1 cent	75, 650, 000	2. 59	do	17. 53	1. 40
Total	181, 819, 000				

[1] Dates on coins struck in 1969 were as follows: All 50, and 1 cent coins, 1969; other coins part dated 1968 and part 1969. Coinage made at Australian Government mint.

*Smooth edges: 50, 2, and 1 cent coins; Milled edges: all others.

NOTE.—Australian coins circulate in Papua, New Guinea Trust Territory administered by Australia, Norfolk Island, Nauru, the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory, and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

AUSTRIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 schillings	2, 127, 000	20. 0	900 silver, 100 copper	34. 0	2. 45
25 schillings	1, 066, 000	13. 0	800 silver, 200 copper	30. 0	2. 10
10 schillings	1, 509, 000	7. 5	640 silver, 360 copper	27. 0	1. 60
5 schillings		5. 2	do	23. 5	1. 40
Do	40, 910, 000	4. 8	75% copper, 25% nickel	23. 5	1. 40
1 schilling	8, 671, 000	4. 2	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum	22. 5	1. 55
50 groschen	5, 384, 000	3. 0	do	19. 5	1. 50
10 groschen	18, 251, 000	1. 1	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.	20. 0	1. 60
5 groschen	492, 000	2. 5	Zinc	19. 0	1. 50
2 groschen	406, 000	. 9	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.	18. 0	1. 50
1 groschen		1. 8	Zinc	17. 0	1. 30
1 reichspfennig		1. 8	do	17. 0	1. 30
Trade coins:					
Maria-Theresia thaler.	1, 920, 700	28. 1	833½ silver, 166⅔ copper	39. 5	2. 50
Total	80, 736, 700				

[1] Coinage by Austrian Mint, Vienna. All Maria-Theresia thalers are dated 1780. Other coins dated as follows:

	1968	*1969*		*1968*	*1969*
50 schillings	198, 400	1, 928, 600	50 groschen	1, 845, 000	3, 539, 000
25 schillings	11, 400	1, 054, 600	10 groschen	1, 229, 000	17, 022, 000
10 schillings	257, 500	1, 251, 500	5 groschen	460, 000	32, 000
5 schillings	2, 075, 000	38, 835, 000	2 groschen	365, 000	41, 000
1 schilling	1, 249, 000	7, 422, 000			
			Total	7, 690, 300	71, 125, 700

*Lettered edges: 50 and 25 schillings. Serrated edges:10 and 5 schillings, and 50 and 5 groschen. Smooth edges: cupronickel 5 schillings, 1 schillings. 10, 2, and 1 groschhn, and 1 reichspfennig.

AZORES—Coins of Portugal circulate in the Azores

BAHAMAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 dollars		42.12	925 silver, 75 copper	45.01	2.79
2 dollars		29.81	do	40.01	2.69
1 dollar		18.14	800 silver, 200 copper	34.54	2.44
50 cents		10.37	do	29.01	1.98
25 cents	1,973,880	6.80	Pure nickel	24.26	2.03
15 cents (square)	580,000	6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.59	2.06
10 cents (12 scallops)	1,550,000	5.51	do	23.50	1.80
5 cents	1,600,000	3.89	do	21.01	1.52
1 cent	1,800,000	4.21	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	22.50	1.42
Total	7,503,880				

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[1] Made by mints in the United Kingdom. Dates on coins: all 25 cents and 80,000 15 cent pieces, 1966; 550,000 10 cent pieces, 600,000 5 cent pieces, and 800,000 1 cent coins, 1968; and 500,000 15 cent pieces, 1 million each 10, 5, and 1 cent coins, 1969.

*Milled edges: 5, 2, and 1 dollars, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 15, 10, 5, and 1 cents.

NOTE.—Decimal coins, first minted and issued in 1966, replaced U.K. coins. U.S. coins also circulate freely in the Bahamas.

BAHRAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 dinars		16.00	916 ⅔ gold, 83⅓ copper	28.40	n.a.
500 fils		18.14	800 silver, 200 copper	34.54	n.a.
250 fils	40,000	15.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.98	2.34
100 fils		6.50	do	25.00	n.a.
50 fils		3.10	do	20.00	n.a.
25 fils	500,000	1.75	do	16.51	1.19
10 fils	500,000	4.75	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	23.50	1.47
5 fils	1,000,000	2.00	do	18.50	.84
1 fils		1.5	do	15.00	n.a.
Total	2,040,000				

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[1] 1969 coinage was made at mints in the United Kingdom. All coins dated 1965, except the 250 fils, an FAO coin, which bears the date 1969.

*Milled edges: 100 dinars, 250, 100, 50, and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

n.a. Not available.

BARBADOS—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

BASUTOLAND—*See* Lesotho

BECHUANALAND—*See* Botswana

BELGIUM

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs [2]	43,735,000	8.00	Pure nickel	27	1.90
5 francs	18,000,000	6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24	1.70
1 franc	43,675,000	4.00	do	21	1.51
50 centimes	20,000,000	2.75	95% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc	19	1.39
25 centimes	32,860,000	1.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	16	1.00
Total	158,270,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage made by the Belgian Government Mint, was dated 1969.
[2] Placed in circulation Apr. 1, 1969.
*Milled edges: 5 and 1 franc; Smooth edges: 10 francs, 50 and 25 centimes.

Other Belgian coins in active circulation during 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs "Dynastie"	18.0	835 silver, 165 copper	33	2.05
50 francs "Mercure"	12.5	do	30	1.75
50 francs "EXPO 58"	12.5	do	30	1.75
50 francs "Mariage Royal"	12.5	do	30	1.75
20 francs [1]	8.0	do	27	1.75

[1] Circulated until Mar. 31, 1969.
* Milled edges: 100, 50, and 20 franc coins.

BERMUDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents	990,000	12.64	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.60	1.98
25 cents	1,490,000	5.96	do	25.27	1.45
10 cents	1,490,000	2.43	do	17.91	1.09
5 cents	1,490,000	5.00	do	21.21	1.51
1 cent	2,490,000	3.11	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.05	1.24
Total	7,950,000				

[1] Coinage made in 1969 for Bermuda by mints in the United Kingdom was dated 1970. Bermuda was scheduled to convert to the decimal currency system on Feb. 6, 1970, when their own coinage would be issued for the first time.
*Serrated edges: 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

BHUTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
3 rupees		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	n.a.
1 rupee		11.66	do	28.40	n.a.
50 new paisa		5.83	do	24.00	n.a.
25 new paisa		2.92	do	19.00	n.a.
½ rupee		5.83	Nickel	24.00	n.a.
Single pice		2.92	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.30	n.a.

*Milled edges: 3 and 1 rupee pieces, 50 and 25 new paisa. Others not reported.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Coins of India also circulate in Bhutan.

BOLIVIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 peso-boliviano		6	95% steel, 5% nickel	27	n.a.
50 centavos		4	do	24	2
20 centavos		3	do	21.5	2
10 centavos	5,700,000	2.5	95% steel, 5% copper	19	2
5 centavos		1.75	do	16	2
Total	5,700,000				

[1] Made in West Germany.
*Serrated edge: 1 peso-boliviano; Smooth edges: other denominations.
n.a. Not available.

BOTSWANA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa are legal tender and circulate in Botswana

BRAZIL

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos	12,987,000	8.74	Pure nickel	27	1.7
20 centavos	106,877,000	7.86	75% copper, 25% nickel	25	1.8
10 centavos	96,867,000	5.52	do	23	1.5
5 centavos	69,304,000	3.97	Stainless steel	21	1.5
2 centavos	65,226,000	3.26	do	19	1.5
1 centavo	57,499,000	2.61	do	17	1.5
Total	408,760,000				

[1] The 1969 coins were struck by the Brazilian Mint and were dated 1967.
*Serrated edges: 50, 20, and 10 centavos; Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 centavo coins.

BRITISH GUIANA—*See* Guyana

BRITISH HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents		9.07	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.74	n.a.
25 cents		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
10 cents		2.40	do	16.99	n.a.
5 cents	300,000	3.63	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	20.27	1.32
1 cent (12 scallops)	400,000	2.60	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.51	1.04
Total	700,000				

[1] 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1969.
*Milled edge: 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.
n.a. Not available.

BRUNEI

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 sen	212,000	9.33	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.76	1.73
20 sen	862,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.45
10 sen	580,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.10
5 sen	320,000	1.41	do	16.25	.76
1 sen	60,000	2.59	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	.91
Total	2,034,000				

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[1] Made by mints in the United Kingdom. The coins were all dated 1968, except for 352,000 of the 20 sen, which were dated 1967.

*Security edge: 50 sen. Reeded edges: 20, 10, and 5 sen coins. Smooth edge: 1 sen.

BURMA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 kyat		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.5	2.24
50 pyas		7.78	do	26.0	1.93
25 pyas (Scalloped)		6.80	do	22.5, 24.0	2.03
10 pyas (Square)		4.54	do	19.8, 23.4	1.73
5 pyas (Scalloped)		3.24	do	18.5, 19.5	1.55
1 pya		2.27	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	18.0	1.20
Do		2.27	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.0	n.a.

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n.a. Not available.

*Type of edge not available.

BURUNDI

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs		8	75% copper, 25% nickel	28	1.8
5 francs	2,000,000	2.17	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	25	1.6
1 franc		4.11	70% copper, 30% zinc	23	1.1
Do		3.75	67% copper, 33% zinc	21	1.3
Total	2,000,000				

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[1] Made by Belgium Mint and dated 1969.

*Milled edges: all coins.

CAMBODIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 sen		3.8	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31	2.43
20 sen		2.2	do	27	2.05
10 sen		1.3	do	23	1.56

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* Type of edge not available.

CAMEROUN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, Equatorial

CANADA

Denomination[1]	Coinage in 1969[2]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar		23.33	800 silver, 200 copper	36.07	2.84
1 dollar (1968)	198,255	15.62	Pure nickel	32.13	2.62
1 dollar (1969)	4,809,313	15.62	do	32.13	2.62
50 cents		11.66	800 silver, 200 copper	29.72	2.03
50 cents (1968)	26,000	8.10	Pure nickel	27.13	1.88
50 cents (1969)	7,113,929	8.10	do	27.13	1.88
25 cents		5.83	800 silver, 200 copper	23.88	1.78
25 cents		5.83	500 silver, 500 copper	23.88	1.78
25 cents (1969)	133,037,929	5.05	Pure nickel	23.88	1.78
10 cents (1968)	65,560,000	2.07	Pure nickel	17.91	1.22
10 cents (1969)	55,833,929	2.07	do	17.91	1.22
5 cents (1969)	27,830,229	4.54	do	21.21	1.78
1 cent (1969)	335,240,929	3.24	98% copper, 1.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.05	1.65
Total	629,650,513				

[1] Date in parentheses after denomination indicates date on coins.

[2] The 1969 coinage was made at the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, except for 42,740,000 10-cent coins which were made by the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia.

* Milled edges on all denominations except 5 and 1 cent coins, which are smooth.

CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES, EASTERN GROUP

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents		13.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.1	n.a.
25 cents		6.50	do	24.0	1.98
10 cents		2.60	do	18.1	n.a.
5 cents		5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21.0	n.a.
2 cents		9.45	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	30.9	1.78
Do		9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	1.78
1 cent		5.67	do	25.5	1.60
Do		5.67	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	25.5	1.60

n.a. Not available.

*Milled edges: 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents, and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—A new decimal coinage with the inscription "British Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group," was first minted in 1955 (Royal Mint, London), and first issued on Nov. 15, 1955. The currency area currently includes Barbados, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and Montserrat), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent St. Lucia, and Dominica). Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana (now Guyana) were formerly in the currency area. The West Indian dollar ceased to be legal tender in Trinidad and Tobago on Dec. 15, 1965, and in Guyana on Sept. 30, 1966.

The ½ cent coin was demonetized on Aug. 1, 1968, and all stocks sold.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—*See* Africa, Equatorial

CEYLON

Denomination	Coinage in 1969[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 rupee	2,500,000	7.13	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.40	1.60
50 cents		5.51	do	21.46	1.93
25 cents		3.24	do	18.03	1.60
10 cents (8 scallops)	8,000,000	4.21	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(2)	1.27
5 cents (square)	75,00,000	3.24	do	(3)	1.22
2 cents (8 scallops)		.78	Aluminum with 2.8%-4% nickel.	(4)	n.a.
1 cent	11,000,000	.70	do	16.00	1.32
Total	29,000,000				

[1] 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1969.

[2] Diameter 23.11 mm. across and 20.96 mm. inside scallops.

[3] Square with round corners, 21.46 mm. diagonally and 18.24 mm. across.

[4] Diameter 18.42 mm. across and 17.02 mm. inside scallops.

*Security edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins.

n.a. Not available.

CHAD, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, Equatorial

CHILE

Denomination	Coinage in 1969[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 centesimos		8	92.5% copper, 7.5% aluminum	27.0	n.a.
5 centesimos		4	do	23.5	n.a.
2 centesimos		3	do	20.0	n.a.
1 centesimo		3	95% aluminum, 5% other	29.0	2.0
½ centesimo		2	do	25.0	n.a.
Total					

[1] The 1969 coinage made by Government Mint of Chile not reported.

* Smooth edges: 10 and 2 centesimos. Serrated edge: 5 centesimos.

n.a. Not available.

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar	60,584,600	6.0	55% copper, 27% zinc, 18% nickel.	25.0	1.60
50 cents	20,315,300	3.7	65% copper, 34% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.0	1.30
20 cents		1.8	Aluminum	22.8	1.63
10 cents	26,415,600	1.15	99% aluminum, 1% magnesium.	19.0	1.70
Total	107,315,500				

[1] Reported coinage Central Mint of China, Taipei. Date on coins made in 1969: Dollar, 1960; 50 and 10 cents, 1967.

* Reeded edges: all denominations.

COLOMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Regular issue: [1]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos	1,585,192	10.0	3-layer composite. Steel core, 5% nickel cladding on each side.	30	2.1
20 centavos	22,465,670	4.5	do	23	1.7
10 centavos	29,447,730	2.5	do	18	1.45
5 centavos	17,795,790	3.25	3-layer composite. Steel core, 5% copper cladding on each side.	21	1.55
1 centavo	6,871,870	2.0	do	17	1.51
Total	78,166,252				
Numismatic coins: [2]					
1,500 pesos	1,000	64.5	900 gold, 100 other metal	50	2.5
500 pesos	1,500	21.5	do	35	1.8
300 pesos	5,000	12.9	do	28	1.75
200 pesos	5,000	8.6	do	24	1.25
100 pesos	10,000	4.3	do	20	1.0
Total	22,500				
Grand total	78,188,752				

[1] Made by Colombian Government Mint, Bogota, and dated 1969.
[2] Made by foreign mints on the occasion of the "Campana Libertadora." They are dated 1819–1969 and have reeded edges.
*Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centavos.

Previous issues of Colombian coins in circulation in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 pesos (R)	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	35	1.95
1 peso (R)	25.0	900 silver, 100 copper	37	2.5
1 peso, decagonal shape (S)	12.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.35
50 centavos (R)	12.5	do	30	2.0
20 centavos (R)	5.0	300 silver, 588 copper, 112 zinc	23	1.4
Do	5.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.6
10 centavos (R)	2.5	do	18	1.45
5 centavos (S)	4.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	21	1.6
Do	4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.6
2 centavos (S)	3.0	84% copper, 16% zinc	19	1.5
Do	3.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	19	1.5
Do	3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	19	1.5
1 centavo (S)	2.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	17	1.5
Do	2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.5
Do	2.0	3-layer composite. Steel core with 5% nickel on each side.	17	1.5

*Type of edge is given in the denomination column. Reeded edge is denoted by letter R. Smooth edge is denoted by letter S.

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 francs	------------	4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	------------
10 francs	------------	3.0	do	20.0	------------
5 francs	------------	3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	------------
2 francs	------------	2.2	do	27.0	------------
1 franc	------------	1.3	do	23.0	------------

[1] The most recent coinage was 1965.
*Types of edges not available.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE (Kinshasa, formerly Leopoldville)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Zaire-likuta-sengi system: [2]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 makuta	448,000	6.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.00	1.50
1 likuta	12,888,000	1.25	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	21.00	1.65
10 sengi		.70	do	16.99	n.a.
Franc-centime system [3]:					
50 francs		17.50	600 silver, 400 copper	35.00	2.30
10 francs		3.38	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	30.00	1.75
5 francs		2.20	95% aluminum, 4.5% magnesium, 0.5% manganese.	26.00	2.00
Do		13.00	86.3% copper, 7.9% zinc, 3.3% nickel, 1.5% aluminum, 1.0% iron.	33.00	2.00
Do		7.50	66⅔% copper, 33⅓% zinc	27.00	2.00
2 francs [4]		6.00	do	25.29	1.50
Do (round)		5.00	do	22.00	1.50
1 franc		2.50	do	19.00	1.30
Do		1.45	95% aluminum, 4.5% magnesium, 0.5% manganese.	22.00	1.92
Do		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.00	2.00
50 centimes		.685	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	18.00	1.20
20 centimes		6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.00	1.50
10 centimes		4.00	do	22.00	1.30
Total	13,336,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1967.

[2] Effective June 23, 1967, the Democratic Republic of the Congo introduced a new monetary unit, the zaire, equivalent to 1,000 francs. The zaire is divided into 100 likuta (plural, makuta), and each likuta is divided into 100 sengi.

[3] The Congolese franc was demonetized on Sept. 30, 1967.

[4] Hexagonal shaped coin.

*Reeded edges: 5 makuta, 1 likuta, and 10 sengi. Other edges not reported.

n.a. Not available.

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF (Brazzaville)—*See* Africa, Equatorial

COSTA RICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 colones		14.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	32	2.28
Do		12.0	Stainless steel (17% chrome)	32	2.00
1 colon		8.66	do	29	2.00
Do		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	29	2.08
50 centimos		7.00	do	26	1.7
25 centimos		3.45	do	23	1.3
10 centimos	10,000,000	2.00	do	18	1.1
Do		1.75	Stainless steel (17% chrome)	15	1.0
5 centimos		.875	do	15	.8
Do	15,000,000	1.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	15	1.0
Total	25,000,000				

[1] Made by U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Incuse-lettered edge: 2 and 1 colones, and 50 centimos. Lettered edge: 25 centimos. Reeded edges: 10 and 5 centimos.

CYPRUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 mils		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.4	2.29
50 mils		5.66	do.	23.5	1.73
25 mils		2.83	do.	19.2	1.32
5 mils		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 1.5% tin.	25.4	1.60
3 mils		2.83	do.	20.19	n.a.
1 mil		1.00	91.15% aluminum, 6.8% magnesium, 2.05% other metals.	(1)	1.70

[1] Twelve-sided coin measures 18.3 mm. across the flats.
*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 25 mils. Smooth edges: 5, 3, and 1 mils.
n.a. Not available.

DAHOMEY, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

DENMARK

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 kroner	779,892	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	33.00	2.40
1 krone	8,291,017	6.8	do.	25.50	1.90
25 ore		4.5	do.	23.00	1.60
25 ore with hole [2]	20,171,405	4.3	do.	23.00	1.60
10 ore	29,099,659	3.0	do.	18.00	1.70
5 ore	22,541,462	6.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	24.00	1.80
2 ore		3.6	do.	19.50	1.47
Do.	29,795,552	3.2	Zinc	21.00	1.47
1 ore	26,194,046	1.6	do.	16.00	1.31
Total	136,873,033				

[1] Made at the Royal Mint of Denmark. Specifications of coins minted and issued before 1967 are given in the annual report for fiscal year 1967 (1966 data), page 210.
[2] The diameter of central hole is 4.6 mm.
*Reeded edges: 5 and 1 kroner. Smooth edges: all other coins.

DOMINICA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 peso	30,000	27.3	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.1	2.9
Do.		26.7	650 silver, 350 copper	38.1	n.a.
50 centavos		12.5	75% copper, 25% nickel [2]	30.62	2.2
25 centavos		6.25	do.	24.31	1.7
10 centavos		2.5	do.	17.91	1.0
5 centavos		5.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.2	1.90
1 centavo		3.0	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	19.0	1.57
Total	30,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1969.
[2] The 50, 25, and 10 centavos minted before 1967 are silver.
*Smooth edges.
n.a. Not available.

DUBAI—*See* Qatar and Dubai which have a common currency

ECUADOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 sucre		6.5	Composite coin. Steel core with nickel cladding on each side.	26	1.6
50 centavos		5.0	do	23	1.5
20 centavos	24,000,000	4.0	do	21	1.5
10 centavos		3.0	do	19	1.5
5 centavos		2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.0
Total	24,000,000				

[1] Issuing agency Banco Central del Ecuador, Quito.
*Reeded edges: 1 sucre and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 centavos.

EGYPT—*See* United Arab Republic

EIRE—*See* Ireland, Republic of

EL SALVADOR

Denomination [1]	Coinage in 1969 [2]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 centavos	3,000,000	7	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.00	2.50
5 centavos		5	do	23.00	1.63
1 centavo	5,000,000	2.5	95% copper, 5% zinc	16.00	1.68
Total	8,000,000				

[1] The 50 centavo and 25 centavo denominations have not been coined in recent years. Former issues were in silver of 900 fineness.
[2] Made by the U.S. Mint at Denver, Colo., and dated 1969.
*Smooth edges.

ETHIOPIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 cents [1]		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc	26	1.82
Do.[1]		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	26	1.82
10 cents		6.09	do	23	2.13
Do		6.09	95% copper, 5% zinc	23	2.13
5 cents		4.02	do	20	1.88
Do		4.02	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	20	1.88
1 cent		2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc	17	1.88
Do		2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	17	1.88

[1] Scalloped coin.
*Milled edge: 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cents.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—Use coins of the United Kingdom

FAROE ISLANDS—Use coins of Denmark

FIJI

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Decimal coins: [1]					
1 dollar		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	36.81	n.a.
20 cents		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
10 cents		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 cents		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2 cents		3.89	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 cent		1.94	do	17.53	n.a.
Total					
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Florin (2s.)		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	2.31
Shilling (1s.)		5.66	do	23.60	1.73
Sixpence (6d.)		2.83	do	19.40	1.40
Threepence (3d.)		6.16	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(2)	2.54
Penny (1d.)		6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.00	1.98
Halfpenny (½d.)		3.24	do	[3] 21.00	1.60

[1] A new decimal system of currency was introduced on Jan. 13, 1969, and all former money demonetized on June 30, 1969.

[2] 12-sided coin 21.1 mm. across flats and 21.9 mm. diagonally. Plain edges.

[3] Diameter of central perforation 7 mm.

*Milled edges: 1 dollar, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent.

n.a. Not available.

FINLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 markka		6.4	350 silver, 570 copper, 80 zinc.	24.00	1.77
Do	1,308,000	6.1	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.00	1.77
50 pennia	1,341,000	5.5	93% copper, 5% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.00	1.9
20 pennia	201,000	4.5	do	22.50	1.9
10 pennia	5,046,000	3.0	do	20.00	1.5
5 pennia	3,598,000	2.6	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.00	1.4
1 penni	51,748,000	1.6	do	15.80	1.1
Do	28,524,000	0.45	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	15.80	1.1
Total	91,766,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Mint of Finland, bears the date 1969.

*Lettered edge: 1 markka. Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 pennia. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 pennia.

NOTE.—Coins in the table have been issued pursuant to the Currency Reform of 1963.

FRANCE

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs	754,000	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	37.0	n.a.
5 francs	498,000	12.00	835 silver, 165 copper	29.0	2.2
1 franc	70,595,000	6.00	Pure nickel	24.0	1.9
½ franc	47,144,000	4.50	do	19.5	n.a.
20 centimes	50,570,000	4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
10 centimes	129,530,000	3.00	do	20.0	n.a.
5 centimes	94,955,000	2.00	do	17.0	n.a.
1 centime	35,430,000	1.65	Stainless steel	15.0	n.a.
Total	429,476,000				

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[1] The 1969 coinage was made by the French Government Mint, Paris.
*Lettered edges: 10 and 5 francs. Reeded edges: 1 and ½ francs. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 centime coins.
n.a. Not available.

FRENCH GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA
FRENCH MARTINIQUE

Use coins of metropolitan France

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Denomination (CFP francs)	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 francs		15.0	Pure nickel	33.0	2.2
20 francs [1]	250,000	10.0	do	28.5	2.1
10 francs		6.0	do	24	1.8
5 francs		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31	2.5
2 francs		2.2	do	27	1.9
1 franc		1.3	do	23	1.7
50 centimes		0.7	do	18	n.a.
Total	250,000				

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[1] Made by French Government Mint, Paris.
*Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs. Other denominations not available.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—French Polynesia is administratively divided into the following circonscriptions: The Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Tuámotu group, Austral Islands, and the Marquezas Islands.

FRENCH SOMALILAND—*See* Afars and Issas

GABON, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, Equatorial

THE GAMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Four shillings		18.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.29	n.a.
Two shillings		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
One shilling		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
Sixpence (6d.)		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
Threepence (3d.)		5.18	75% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21.46	n.a.
Penny (1d.)		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.48	n.a.

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*Reeded edges: 4 and 2 shillings, 1 shilling and 6d. Smooth edges: 3d and 1d.
n.a. Not available.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 Deutsche Mark [2]	6,148,500	15.5	625 silver, 375 copper	32.5	2.25
5 Deutsche Mark	13,490,998	11.2	do	29.0	2.07
2 Deutsche Mark	14,699,906	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.75	1.79
1 Deutsche Mark	34,569,921	5.5	do	23.5	1.75
50 pfennig	41,537,608	3.5	do	20.0	1.58
10 pfennig	68,585,240	4.0	Iron core with tombac plating on both sides (sometimes called pinchbeck plating.)	21.5	1.70
5 pfennig	64,034,438	3.0	do	18.5	1.70
2 pfennig	106,554,768	2.9	Iron core with copper plating on both sides.	19.25	1.52
1 pfennig	209,849,340	2.0	do	16.5	1.38
Total	559,470,719				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made by German Federal Government Mints. Dates on coins vary, indicating the years in which the minting order was given.

[2] Commemorative to mark the XX Olympic games to be held at Munich in 1972.

*Lettered edges: 10, 5, and 2 DM. Plain edge with arabesque: 1 DM. Serrated edge: 50 Pf. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 Pf.

GHANA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Pound-shilling-pence system: [1]					
Threepence (12 scallops).		3.24	75% copper, 25% nickel	19.51	1.60
Penny		5.67	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	25.48	1.65
Decimal system: [2]					
50 pesewas		14.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.00	n.a.
25 pesewas		8.50	do	27.5	n.a.
10 pesewas		3.25	do	20.00	n.a.
5 pesewas (12 scallops).		4.15	do	22.00	n.a.
New decimal series: [3]					
20 pesewas		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	n.a.
10 pesewas		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 pesewas		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2½ pesewas (12 scallops).		3.24	do	19.51	n.a.
1 pesewa		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.48	n.a.
½ pesewa		2.83	do	20.19	n.a.

[1] The Ghanaian coins in the pound-shilling-pence system were demonetized on Sept. 17, 1966, except for the threepence and penny coins which continue to circulate.

[2] Effective July 19, 1965, Ghana adopted the decimal currency system. The monetary unit, the cedi, is divided into 100 pesewas. See footnote 3.

[3] On Feb. 23, 1967, Ghana established a new monetary unit, the new cedi, which is equivalent to 1.2 old cedis.

*Edges of new decimal series of coins: Reeded edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ pesewas. Smooth edges: 1 and ½ pesewa.

n.a. Not available.

GIBRALTAR

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 crown [2]		28.28	500 silver, 500 copper	38.61	n.a.
Do	40,000	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	2.79
Total	40,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1969.
[2] The silver crowns are specimen pieces.
*Milled edges.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—U.K. coins also circulate in Gibraltar.

GREECE

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 drachmas	10,000	32.26	900 silver, 100 copper	35	2.50
Do	30,000	25.00	do	37	2.85
50 drachmas	100,000	12.50	do	29	2.30
30 drachmas		12.00	835 silver, 165 copper	30	2.2
20 drachmas [2]		7.50	do	26.01	1.75
Do	20,000	6.45	900 silver, 100 copper	21	1.35
10 drachmas [3]		10.00	99.5% nickel, 0.5% copper	30	1.57
5 drachmas		9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	28	2.0
2 drachmas		6.00	do	24	1.95
1 drachma		4.00	do	21	1.70
50 lepta		2.30	do	18	1.37
20 lepta [4]		1.20	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	24	1.25
10 lepta [4]		1.00	do	22	1.25
5 lepta [4]		0.85	do	20	1.4
Total	160,000				

[1] Coins, made by Swiss Federal Mint, were dated 1967.
[2] First coined in 1960. Has lettered edge.
[3] First coined in 1959.
[4] Central hole: Diameter of 20 lepta, 4 mm.; 10 lepta, 3.5 mm.; and 5 lepta, 3 mm.
*Smooth edges: 10 drachmas, 20 and 10 lepta. Serrated edges: 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, and 1 drachma, 50 lepta.

GREENLAND—Coins of Denmark circulate in Greenland

GREENADA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

GUATEMALA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos		11.00	720 silver, 280 copper	31	2.05
25 centavos	2,068,814	8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	27	2.00
Do		8⅓	720 silver, 280 copper	27	1.75
10 centavos	3,532,953	3.2	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	21	1.50
Do		3⅓	720 silver, 280 copper	21	1.40
5 centavos	7,211,946	1.6	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	16	1.02
Do		1⅔	720 silver, 280 copper	16	1.20
2 centavos		6.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	25.5	1.60
1 centavo	13,781,245	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc	19	1.03
Do		3.0	do	21	1.35
Do		3.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	20	1.52
½ centavo		1.5	do	16	.70
Total	26,594,958				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made at the Guatemalan Mint, bears the date 1969.

* Reeded edges: 50, 10, and 5 centavos. Lettered edge: 25 centavos. Smooth edges: 2, 1, and ½ centavos.

GUERNSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Pound-shilling-pence system:					
10 shillings [2]		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.4	n.a.
Threepence (12 scallops).		6.80	do	21.0	n.a.
Do		3.53	do	21.0	n.a.
8 doubles		9.72	do	30.9	n.a.
Do		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	31.6	n.a.
Do		9.72	95% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	n.a.
4 doubles		4.86	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	25.5	n.a.
Do		4.86	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	26.4	n.a.
2 doubles		3.56	do	22.2	1.3
1 double		2.27	do	19.0	1.3
Decimal system: [3]					
50 new pence	200,000	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	2.29
10 new pence	600,000	11.31	do	28.5	2.29
5 new pence	800,000	5.66	do	23.6	1.73
Total	1,600,000				

n.a. Not available.

[1] 1969 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The 50 new pence coins were dated 1969, the 10 and 5 new pence pieces were dated 1968.

[2] Square coin with rounded corners, measuring 25.4 mm. across flats, dated 1966. A commemorative issue.

[3] Guernsey is scheduled to adopt the decimal currency system on Feb. 15, 1971, however the 50 new pence coin was reported by unofficial sources to have been issued in October 1969.

*Smooth edge: 50 new pence. Milled edges: 10 and 5 new pence. Others unknown.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins also circulate in Guernsey.

GUINEA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Commemorative issues: [1]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10,000 francs	4,000	40	900 gold, 100 silver	45.00	n.a.
5,000 francs	50,000	20	do	32.00	n.a.
2,000 francs	150,000	8	do	23.00	n.a.
1,000 francs	200,000	4	do	18.00	n.a.
500 francs	150,000	28.91	Silver	42.00	n.a.
250 francs	500,000	14.45	do	36.00	n.a.
200 francs	750,000	11.56	do	30.00	n.a.
100 francs	1,000,000	5.78	do	21.00	n.a.
Total	2,804,000				
Regular issue: [2]					
50 francs	4,000,000	12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.61	2.13
25 francs		9.00	do	27.00	2.03
10 francs		6	do	23.50	1.75
5 francs		3.5	do	20.00	1.52
1 franc		1.5	do	17.00	.89
Total	4,000,000				
Grand total	6,804,000				

[1] Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Guinean independence. "Journal Official," Feb. 14, 1969, announced that the Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea was authorized to mint these commemorative gold and silver coins. Specifications and coinage were translated from "Journal Official." The gold coins were made by a firm in Milan, Italy. Silver coins are legal tender. Mint unknown.

[2] The 1969 cupronickel coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1969.

*Incused lettered edge: 50 francs. Other edges unknown.

n.a. Not available.

GUYANA (formerly British Guiana)

Denomination [1]	Coinage in 1969 [2]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar [3]	100,000	19.08	75% copper, 25% nickel	35.56	2.16
50 cents		7.5	do	26	1.85
25 cents		4.25	do	22	1.52
10 cents		2.75	do	18.1	1.47
5 cents		2.5	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.5	1.22
1 cent	4,000,000	1.5	do	16	.86
Total	4,000,000				

[1] Effective Nov. 15, 1965, the Central Bank of Guyana established a new currency, the Guyana dollar. The coins described in the table were introduced in 1967.

[2] Coins were struck by mints in the United Kingdom.

[3] For issue in support of FAO coin scheme and to mark Republic Day in Guyana. Coins dated 1970.

*Milled edges: $1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

HAITI

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Regular issue:					
50 centimes		9.88	75% copper, 25% nickel	29	1.9
20 centimes		7.50	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	26	1.9
Do		7.55	75% copper, 25% nickel	26	1.8
10 centimes		4.00	do	22	1.3
Do		4.00	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	22.7	1.4
5 centimes		2.65	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.1
Do		2.75	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	19.9	1.3
Total					
Commemorative:[1]					
1,000 gourdes	175	197.48	900 gold, 100 silver and copper.	60	n.a.
500 gourdes	305	151.90	585 gold, 415 silver and copper.	70	n.a.
250 gourdes	340	75.95	do	50	n.a.
200 gourdes	140	39.49	900 gold, 100 silver and copper.	40	n.a.
100 gourdes	654	19.75	do	30	n.a.
60 gourdes	570	18.22	585 gold, 415 silver and copper.	32	n.a.
50 gourdes	875	12.15	900 gold, 100 silver and copper.	23	n.a.
40 gourdes	650	9.87	585 gold, 415 silver and copper.	26	n.a.
30 gourdes	650	9.11	do	21	n.a.
20 gourdes	1,072	3.95	900 gold, 100 silver and copper.	18	n.a.
10 gourdes	1,000	47.05	Pure silver	40	n.a.
Total	6,431				
Grand total	6,431				

[1] Coinage made by Gori and Zucchi mints.

*Edges, regular issue; not reported. Commemorative coins have smooth edges.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—U.S. coins also circulate in Haiti.

HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 lempira		12.50	900 silver, 100 copper	31	2.5
50 centavos		6.25	do	24	2.0
Do		5.67	75% copper, 25% nickel	24	2.0
20 centavos		2.50	900 silver, 100 copper	18	1.5
Do		2.27	75% copper, 25% nickel	18	1.5
10 centavos		7.00	do	26	2.0
5 centavos		5.00	do	21	2.0
2 centavos		3.00	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	20	1.5
1 centavo		1.50	do	15	1.0
Do		2.00	do	15	1.7

*Reeded edges: 1 lempira, 50 and 20 centavos. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 centavos.

HONG KONG

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar	20, 000, 000	11. 67	75% copper, 25% nickel	30. 0	1. 85
50 cents	4, 600, 000	5. 83	do	23. 6	1. 60
10 cents		4. 54	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	20. 6	1. 98
5 cents		2. 59	do	16. 5	1. 8
Total	24, 600, 000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1970.
*Security edges: 1 dollar and 50 cents. Edges of other denominations not reported.

ICELAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 kronur [2]		12. 50	Pure nickel	30. 00	2. 0
10 kronur	1, 500, 000	6. 50	75% copper, 25% nickel	25. 00	1. 8
5 kronur	2, 000, 000	4. 00	do	20. 75	1. 7
2 kronur		9. 50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	28. 00	2. 08
1 krona	2, 000, 000	4. 75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	22. 50	1. 5
50 aurar	2, 000, 000	2. 40	do	19. 00	1. 2
25 aurar		2. 40	75% copper, 25% nickel	17. 00	1. 45
10 aurar	3, 200, 000	1. 50	do	15. 00	1. 22
1 eyrir		1. 60	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	15. 00	1. 27
Total	10, 700, 000				

[1] 1969 coins struck at mints in the United Kingdom. All coins were dated 1969, except for 1,000,000 10 kronur which were dated 1970.
[2] Commemorative coins. The 50 kronur was first made in 1968.
*Milled edges· 2 kronur, 1 krona, 50, 25, and 10 aurar. Smooth edges: 50, 10, and 5 kronur, and 1 eyrir.

INDIA

Denomination and shape	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 rupees [2]	2,840,000	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	34	2.15
1 rupee [2]	8,700,000	10.00	Pure nickel	28	2.00
50 paise [3]	39,988,000	5.00	do	24	1.55
25 paise	----------	2.50	do	19	1.25
20 paise [3]	118,540,000	4.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22	1.85
10 paise (Scalloped)	74,115,000	4.25	do	23	1.75
5 paise (Square)	3,740,000	1.50	Aluminum with 3.5% to 4% magnesium.	(4)	2.35
3 paise (Hexagonal)	83,755,000	1.25	do	(5)	1.95
2 paise (Scalloped)	5,335,000	1.00	do	20	1.75
1 paisa (Square)	134,920,000	.75	do	(6)	1.85
Total	471,933,000				

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[1] The 1969 coinage was made by the Indian Government Mints at Alipore, Bombay, and Hyderabad. The coins, exclusive of the commemoratives which do not bear a current date, were:

	1968	*1969*
10 paise	8,710,000	65,405,000
5 paise		3,740,000
3 paise	13,730,000	70,025,000
2 paise	----------	5,335,000
1 paisa	8,990,000	125,930,000

[2] Mahatma Gandhi centenary coins, commemorative, marking 100th anniversary of his birth. Coins bear dates 1869–1948 (year of Gandhi's birth and assassination).

[3] Including unspecified numbers of Mahatma Gandhi centenary coins.

[4] Across corners 22 mm. Across flats 19 mm.

[5] Across corners 21 mm. Across flats 19.55 mm.

[6] Across flats 14.70 mm. Between opposite corners 17 mm.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 3, 2, and 1 paise coins. Unofficial sources report other edges as follows: Security edges: 10 and 1 rupee coins; milled edges: 50 and 20 paise coins.

INDONESIA

Coins have been neither minted nor in circulation in Indonesia for the last few years. P. N. Arta Yasa, the Government mint, is scheduled to begin producing coins in 1970 for circulation beginning in 1971.

IRAN (Year ended March 21, 1969)

Denomination	Coinage [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 pahlevi	500	40.68	900 gold, 100 copper	40	2.00
2½ pahlevi	2,000	20.34	do	30	1.80
1 pahlevi	40,000	8.14	do	22	1.25
½ pahlevi	50,000	4.07	do	19	.83
¼ pahlevi	60,000	2.03	do	16	.60
10 rials	8,219,683	7.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	28	n.a.
5 rials	7,745,056	4.60	do	25	n.a.
2 rials	10,300,100	3.00	do	22.5	n.a.
1 rial	20,663,563	1.75	do	18.5	n.a.
50 dinars	2,000,000	2.50	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum.	20	n.a.
Total	49,080,902				

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[1] Coinage for the Iranian financial year ended Mar. 21, 1969, bearing the dates 1347–48 and 1348, in Arabic, was made by the Imperial Iranian Mint.

*Serrated edges.

n.a. Not available.

IRAN (Year ended March 20, 1970)

Denomination	Coinage [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 pahlevi		40.68	900 gold, 100 copper	40	2.00
2½ pahlevi		20.34	do	30	1.80
1 pahlevi		8.14	do	22	1.25
½ pahlevi		4.07	do	19	.83
¼ pahlevi		2.03	do	16	.60
10 rials	7,306,020	7.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	28	n.a.
5 rials	9,192,559	4.60	do	25	n.a.
2 rials	9,319,377	3.00	do	22.5	n.a.
1 rial	22,960,000	1.75	do	18.5	n.a.
50 dinars	1,500,000	2.50	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum	20	n.a.
Total	50,277,956				

[1] Coinage for the Iranian financial year ended Mar. 20, 1970, bearing the date 1348 in Arabic, was made by the Imperial Iranian Mint.

*Serrated edges.

n.a. Not available.

IRAQ

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 fils		10.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	29	n.a.
50 fils	12,000,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.73
25 fils	6,000,000	2.50	do	20	1.24
10 fils [2]		6.75	do	26	n.a.
5 fils [2]		5.00	do	22	n.a.
1 fils [3]		2.50	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	19	n.a.
Total	18,000,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1969.

[2] Coins have 12 scallops.

[3] Coin is 10-sided. Diameter, inside measurement.

*Incuse lettered: 100 fils. Milled edges: 50, 25 and 10 fils. Smooth edge: 1 fils.

n.a. Not available.

IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Pound-shilling-pence: [2]					
Florin (2s.)	1,000,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.58	2.29
Sixpence (6d.)	4,000,000	4.54	do	20.96	1.19
Threepence (3d.)	4,000,000	3.24	do	17.65	1.19
Penny (1d.)	24,000,000	9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.86	1.19
Halfpenny (½d.)	------------	5.67	do	25.53	1.78
Farthing (¼d.)	------------	2.83	do	20.19	1.52
Total	33,000,000				
Decimal coins: [3]					
50 new pence	------------	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.50
10 new pence	27,000,000	11.31	do	28.50	2.23
5 new pence	5,000,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
2 new pence	500,000	7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	1.78
1 new pence	500,000	3.56	do	20.32	1.50
½ new penny	500,000	1.78	do	17.14	1.09
Total	33,500,000				
Grand total	66,500,000				

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[1] All coins were struck by mints in the United Kingdom.

[2] Pound-shilling-pence coins minted in 1969 were dated 1968. The halfpenny (½d.) and farthing (¼d.) were demonetized on Aug. 1, 1969. The 2/6d. was scheduled to be demonetized on Jan. 1, 1970.

[3] The 5p and 10p coins were put into circulation in September 1969 and were dated 1969. The new ½p, 1p, and 2p were dated 1971 and were to circulate beginning on Feb. 15, 1971 (Decimal Day).

*Milled edges: 2s., new 5 and 10 pence coins. Smooth edges: 6d., 3d., 1d., and the new 2, 1, and ½ pence coins.

ISLE OF MAN—United Kingdom coins circulate on the Isle of Man

ISRAEL

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Commemorative coins:					
100 pounds (Peace). [1]	12,500	25.00	800 gold, 20 silver, 180 copper	33.00	1.75
Do	------------	26.68	916.6 gold, 83.4 copper	33.00	1.76
50 pounds	------------	13.34	do	27.00	1.31
20 pounds	------------	7.99	do	22.00	1.60
10 pounds	------------	26.00	935 silver, 65 copper	36.70	3.00
Do [2]	95,699	26.00	900 silver, 100 copper	36.70	3.00
1 pound	------------	14.10	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.20	2.40
½ pound	------------	12.00	do	29.50	2.40
Total	108,199				
Trade coins: [3]					
1 pound	10,565,016	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.50	2.20
½ pound	556,000	6.80	do	24.50	2.00
25 agorot	471,002	6.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.50	1.90
10 agorot	6,825,000	4.20	do	21.50	1.80
5 agorot	2,984,001	2.32	do	17.50	1.50
1 agora	18,984,000	1.03	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	20.00	1.35
Total	40,385,019				
Grand total	40,493,218				

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[1] Minted by Rijks Mint, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

[2] Consists of 80,199 Peace coins (dated 1969) and 15,500 Pidyon HaBen (dated 1970). Peace coinage consists of: 20,000 proof and 40,000 ordinary struck by the San Francisco Assay Office, and 20,199 ordinary coins made by Kretschmer & Sons, Jerusalem.

[3] Trade coins bear Hebrew dates corresponding to 1968 and 1969.

*Smooth edges: 100 pounds, 25, 10, and 5 agorot coins. Milled edges: 10 pound Pidyon HaBen and ½ pound trade coins. Incused inscription: 10 pound Peace coins. Alternating milled and plain edges: 1 pound coins. The 1 agora has 12 scallops.

ITALY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
500 lire	310,000	11.00	"Lega argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).	29.0	2.2
100 lire	27,710,000	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% chrome).	27.8	2.0
50 lire	23,010,000	6.25	do	24.8	2.0
20 lire	16,735,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).	21.3	1.6
10 lire	23,710,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire	7,910,000	1.00	do	20.2	1.5
2 lire	310,000	0.80	do	18.3	1.4
1 lira	310,000	0.625	do	17.2	1.2
Total	100,005,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1969.

*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Serrated edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins.

NOTE.—Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino.

IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

JAMAICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal: [2]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar	33,530	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	n.a.
25 cents	750,000	14.1	do	32.31	1.93
20 cents	3,750,000	11.3	do	28.50	2.03
10 cents	19,500,000	5.65	do	23.60	1.45
5 cents	12,000,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.09
1 cent	30,200,000	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.0	1.35
Total	66,233,530				
Commemorative: [3]					
1 penny	35,000	7.5	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	27.0	1.83
Halfpenny	35,000	4.5	do	22.5	1.65
Total	70,000				
Grand total	66,303,530				

[1] Coins made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1969.

[2] The decimalization of Jamaican currency was completed on Sept. 8, 1969. The $1 coin is a commemorative coin, issued in proof sets only.

[3] Issued to mark 100th anniversary of first Jamaican coinage: The one penny and halfpenny of 1869.

*Reeded edges: 25, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

n.a. Not available.

JAPAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 yen	323,700,000	4.8	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.6	1.7
50 yen	210,900,000	4.0	do	[2] 21.0	1.75
10 yen	414,800,000	4.5	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.5
5 yen	240,000,000	3.75	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc.	[3] 22.0	1.5
1 yen	184,700,000	1.0	Pure aluminum	20.0	1.5
Total	1,374,100,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Japanese Government Mint, bears the date 44th year of the Showa.
[2] With central hole 4 mm. in diameter.
[3] With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.
*Milled edges: 100 and 50 yen. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 yen coins.

Previous issues of Japanese coins outstanding in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
1,000 yen (Commemorative)	20.0	925 silver, 75 copper	35.0	2.5
100 yen	4.8	600 silver, 300 copper, 100 zinc	22.6	1.7
50 yen	5.5	Pure nickel	25.0	1.6
Do	5.0	do	[1] 25.0	1.6
10 yen	4.5	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.5
5 yen	4.0	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc	[2] 22.0	1.64

[1] With central hole 6 mm. in diameter.
[2] With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.
*Milled edges: 1,000 and 100 yen; 50 yen of 5.5 gram weight; 10 yen and 5 yen of 4 gram weight. Smooth-edges: 50 yen of 5 gram weight.

JERSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 new pence	400,000	13.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.29
10 new pence	1,000,000	11.2	do	29	2.31
5 new pence	2,000,000	5.57	do	23	1.72
Total	3,400,000				

[1] 1969 coinage made at mints in the United Kingdom. The 50 pence coins were dated 1969, the other denominations, 1968.
*Smooth edge: 50 pence. Milled edges: 10 and 5 pence coins.

NOTE.—Jersey will convert to the decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971, which is "D Day" for the United Kingdom. United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jersey.

JORDAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
250 fils [1]	60,000	17.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	34	2.4
100 fils		12.00	do	30	2.2
50 fils		7.50	do	26	1.9
25 fils		4.75	do	22	1.7
20 fils		3.75	do	20	1.6
10 fils		10.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	28	2.2
Do		10.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	28	2.2
5 fils		6.00	do	24	1.8
Do		6.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	24	1.8
1 fils		3.00	do	18	1.6
Do		3.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	18	1.6
Total	60,000				

[1] Commemorative to be issued in connection with FAO coin plan, made by United Kingdom Mint, Tower Hill, and dated 1969.

*Milled edges: 250, 100, 50, 25, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

KENYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 shillings		14.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.30	2.26
1 shilling	4,000,000	7.78	do	27.74	1.45
50 cents	4,000,000	3.89	do	20.96	1.32
25 cents		2.59	do	18.06	1.35
10 cents	3,900,000	9.45	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	30.86	1.47
5 cents	800,000	5.67	do	25.48	1.30
Total	12,700,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1969.

*Milled edges: 2 shillings, 1 shilling, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 cents.

NOTE.—These coins were introduced in 1967 to replace East African Currency Board coins, which ceased to be legal tender in Kenya on Apr. 10, 1969.

KOREA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 won	46,500,000	4.22	88% copper, 12% zinc	22.86	1.54
5 won	25,000,000	3.09	do	20.40	1.39
1 won	85,000,000	.729	Pure aluminum	17.20	1.39
Do		1.70	60% copper, 40% zinc	17.20	1.13
Total	156,500,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Korean Government Printing Agency, bears the dates 1968 and 1969. In addition to coins described above, former issues of 50 hwan coins circulate as 5-won denomination and 10 hwan coins circulate as 1 won. Their specifications are as follows:

	Weight *Grams*	*Diameter* *mm.*	*Thickness* *mm.*	*Metallic composition*
5 won (50 hwan)	3.69	22.86	1.27	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.
1 won (10 hwan)	2.46	19.10	1.17	95% copper, 5% zinc.

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

KUWAIT

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 fils	320,000	6.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	26	1.68
50 fils	400,000	4.5	do	23	1.47
20 fils	800,000	3.0	do	20	1.32
10 fils	480,000	3.75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21	1.52
5 fils	400,000	2.5	do	19.5	1.22
1 fils		2.0	do	17	n.a.
Total	2,400,000				

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[1] The 1969 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. All coins were dated 1969, except the 5 fils, which were dated 1968.

*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Distinctive Kuwaiti coins were first coined during 1960, and first issued during 1961. The Kuwaiti Dinar is divided into 1,000 fils.

LAOS—No metallic coins have been in circulation in Laos since 1958

LEBANON

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 livre (pound)		9.5	Pure nickel	28.0	n.a.
50 piastres	4,000,000	6.0	do	24.0	1.75
25 piastres	2,500,000	4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
10 piastres	11,569,000	3.2	do	21.0	n.a.
5 piastres	4,000,000	2.2	do	18.0	n.a.
Total	22,069,000				

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[1] Of the 50 piastres, 2,512,000 were made by mints in the United Kingdom; 512,000 bear the date 1969 and 2,000,000 are dated 1970. The 10 piastres were made by the French Government Mint, Paris. Other coins were made by mints in Canada and West Germany.

*Milled edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Lebanese coins outstanding in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 piastres	5.0	600 silver, 400 copper	24	1.4
25 piastres	4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	1.4
10 piastres	3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.6
5 piastres	2.9	91% copper, 9% aluminum	22	1.6
2½ piastres [1]	2.75	do	20	1.6
1 piastre [2]	2.0	do	18	1.6

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[1] Round coin with central hole measuring 4 mm. in diameter. Few 2½ piastres are in circulation.

[2] Round coin with central hole measuring 6 mm. in diameter. Few 1 piastres are in circulation.

*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 piastres. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 piastres.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

LEEWARD ISLANDS, PACIFIC GROUP—*See* French Polynesia

LESOTHO (formerly Basutoland)—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Lesotho

LIBERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar	19,454	17.94	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.00	2.74
50 cents	19,454	8.97	do	29.00	1.91
25 cents	19,454	4.49	do	23.00	1.50
10 cents	19,454	1.79	do	16.99	1.17
5 cents	19,454	4.15	do	19.99	1.73
1 cent	19,454	2.59	95% copper, 5% zinc	17.91	1.40
Total	116,724				

[1] All proof coins made by U.S. San Francisco Assay Office. 14,396 sets were dated 1968 and 5,058 were dated 1969.

*Reeded edges: 1 dollar, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

NOTE.—Minor amounts of U.S. coins circulate in Liberia.

LIBYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Pound-millieme system:					
100 milliemes		11.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.0
50 milliemes		7.00	do	(2)	1.8
20 milliemes		6.00	do	24	1.8
10 milliemes		3.25	do	20	1.5
5 milliemes		2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(3)	1.2
1 millieme		1.75	do	16	1.0

[1] Article 25 of the Banking Law (No. 4) of Feb. 5, 1963, retained the pound as the standard unit of currency, eliminated the piastre, and established the millieme as the only subsidiary unit of the pound. Under this law the pound is divided into 1,000 milliemes. Effective Oct. 1, 1965, six new millieme denomination coins were issued, they will gradually replace the former issues of coin, as well as 5 and 10 piastre banknotes.

[2] Twelve scallops, measuring 26.0 mm. across scallops, and 24.3 mm. inside scallops.

[3] Twelve scallops, measuring 20.0 mm. across scallops, and 18.7 mm. inside scallops.

*Milled edges: 100 and 10 milliemes. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 5, and 1 millieme coins.

LIECHTENSTEIN—Coins of Switzerland circulate in Liechtenstein

LUXEMBOURG

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
250 francs [1]		25.00	835 silver, 165 copper	37	2.30
100 francs [1]		18.00	do	33	2.05
5 francs		6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24	1.70
1 franc		4.00	do	21	1.51
25 centimes		0.76	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	19	1.00

[1] Commemorative issue.

*Milled edges: 250, 100, 5, and 1 franc coins. Smooth edge: 25 centimes.

NOTE.—Belgian coins also circulate in Luxembourg.

MADAGASCAR

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 francs		5	Stainless steel	22	n.a.

*The edge is smooth.
n.a. Not available.

MADEIRA ISLANDS—Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira Islands

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 francs		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	1.70
10 francs		3.0	do	20	1.70
5 francs		6.0	Stainless steel	22	2.00
Do		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31	2.30
2 francs		3.4	Stainless steel	19	1.88
Do		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27	1.90
1 franc		2.4	Stainless steel	17	1.66
Do		1.3	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	23	1.40

*Smooth edges.

MALAWI (formerly Nyasaland)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Half crown (2½s.)		14.14	60% copper, 20% zinc, 20% nickel.	32.3	2.31
Florin (2s.)		11.31	do	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1s.)	3,000,000	5.66	do	23.6	1.45
Sixpence (6d.)		2.83	do	19.4	1.40
Penny (1d.)		6.48	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.0	1.68
Total	3,000,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1968.
*Edge, four sections of milling alternating with four plain sections: 2½, 2, 1s., and 6d. Plain edge: penny.

NOTE.—Distinctive Malawi coins were first made in 1964 and first issued in 1965. The coins and currency of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland ceased to be legal tender on June 1, 1965, with the exception of the threepence, penny, and halfpenny coins which continue to circulate in Malawi. Decimal coins will be introduced in 1971.

MALAYSIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar [2]	599,400	16.85	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	33.27	2.62
50 sen	5,100,000	9.33	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.76	1.70
20 sen	10,000,000	5.65	do	23.60	1.45
10 sen	47,600,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.12
5 sen	20,000,000	1.41	do	16.26	0.76
1 sen		1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.12
Total	83,299,400				

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[1] The coins other than the commemoratives were produced by mints in the United Kingdom and dated as follows:

	1968	*1969*
50 sen	4,000,000	1,100,000
20 sen	5,000,000	5,000,000
10 sen		47,600,000
5 sen	20,000,000	

[2] Commemorative coins marking the 10th anniversary of the Bank Negara Malaysia. These coins were made by the Hamburg Mint, West Germany, and bear dates 1959–1969.

*Security edge: 50 sen. Milled edges: 1 dollar, 20, 10, and 5 sen. Smooth edge: 1 sen.

NOTE.—The Central Bank of Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia, replaced the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, as the sole currency issuing authority in Malaysia on June 12, 1967. The Malaysian dollar, the monetary unit, replaced the Malayan dollar on June 12, 1967. Malaysian coins replaced coins of Malaya and British Borneo.

MALDIVE REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 laris		5.66	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.60	n.a.
25 laris		4.15	do	20.19	n.a.
10 laris		5.18	do	(2)	n.a.
5 laris		2.59	do	(3)	n.a.
2 laris		3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	(4)	n.a.
1 lari		1.50	do	15.01	n.a.

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[1] Coins described in the table were made in 1960 and 1965; dates on the coins, 1960 in English and 1379 in Arabic.

[2] Twelve scallops, measuring 23.1 mm. across scallops, 21.6 mm. inside scallops.

[3] Eight scallops, measuring 20.3 mm. across scallops, 17.8 mm. inside scallops.

[4] Square coin with rounded corners, 18.2 mm. across flats, 21.5 mm. across diagonals.

*Security edges: 50 and 25 laris. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 lari coins.

n.a. Not available.

MALTA—United Kingdom coins circulate in Malta

MARQUEZAS ISLANDS—*See* French Polynesia

MAURITANIA, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

MAURITIUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 rupee		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.44
½ rupee		5.83	do	23.6	n.a.
¼ rupee (25 cents)		2.92	do	19	n.a.
10 cents (12 scallops)	200,000	5.18	do	23.5	1.75
5 cents		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	28.4	1.70
Do	500,000	9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	28.4	1.70
2 cents	500,000	3.89	do	23.1	1.02
Do		3.89	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	23.1	1.02
1 cent		1.94	do	17.8	.91
Do	500,000	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.8	.91
Total	1,700,000				

[1] Coins were made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1969.
*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins. Other edges not available.
n.a. Not available.

MEXICO

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos	87,640,000	6.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.55	1.48
20 centavos	63,646,500	10.0	95% copper, 5% zinc	28.50	1.76
5 centavos	210,492,000	4.0	85% copper, 15% zinc	20.50	1.40
1 centavo	1,000,000	2.0	do	16.00	1.14
Total	362,778,500				

[1] Made by the Mexican Government Mint.
*Milled edge: 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 20, 5, and 1 centavo coins.

Previous issues of Mexican coins outstanding in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 pesos	22.50	720 silver, 280 copper	38.0	1.96
10 pesos	28.89	900 silver, 100 copper	40.0	n.a.
5 pesos	18.06	720 silver, 280 copper	36.0	n.a.
Do	27.78	do	40.0	3.00
1 peso	16.00	100 silver, 700 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	34.5	1.91
Do	13.33	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	32.0	2.30
50 centavos	6.67	do	26.0	1.70
Do	14.00	95% copper, 2.5% tin, 2.5% zinc	33.0	n.a.
25 centavos	5.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	23.0	1.47
Do	3.33	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	21.5	1.30
10 centavos	5.50	95% copper, 5% zinc	23.5	1.42
Do	5.50	80% copper, 20% nickel	23.5	1.40
5 centavos	4.00	do	20.5	1.70
Do	6.50	95% copper, 5% zinc	25.5	1.80

*Lettered edges: 25 and 10 pesos, 5 pesos of 27.79 gram weight and 1 peso of 16 gram weight. Milled edges: 5 pesos of 18.06 gram weight, 1 peso of 13.33 gram weight, 50 and 25 centavos. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

MONACO

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs		25	900 silver, 100 copper	37.0	n.a.
5 francs		12	835 silver, 165 copper	29.0	2.2
1 franc		6	Nickel	24.0	1.9
½ franc		4.5	do	19.5	n.a.
50 centimes		7	Bronze-aluminum	25.0	n.a.
20 centimes		4	do	23.5	n.a.
10 centimes		3	do	20.0	n.a.

*Reeded edges: 10, 5, 1, and ½ franc coins. Smooth edges: 50, 20, and 10 centimes.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—French coins also circulate in Monaco.

MOROCCO

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dirham	10,000,000	6	Pure nickel	24	1.82
50 francs	1,000,000	8	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27	2.20
20 francs	6,000,000	4	do	23	1.60
10 francs	5,500,000	3	do	20	1.60
Total	22,500,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made at the French Government Mint in Paris. Date on coins: 1384/1965 (Moslem year) 1 dirham; 1371 (Moslem year) 50, 20, and 10 francs.
*Milled edge: 1 dirham. Smooth edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs.

Previous issues of Moroccan coins also outstanding in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 dirhams	11.75	720 silver, 280 copper	29	2.20
1 dirham	6.00	do	24	1.82
500 francs	22.50	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.70
200 francs	8.00	720 silver, 280 copper	27	1.70
100 francs	4.00	do	22	1.30
5 francs	1.85	99% aluminum, 1% other	25	1.90
2 francs	1.20	do	22	1.60
1 franc	.80	do	19	1.40

*Milled edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins, 500, 200, 100 francs. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 baiza	1,000,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	2.24
50 baiza	1,600,000	6.48	do	23.98	1.85
25 baiza	2,000,000	3.00	do	17.98	n.a.
10 baiza	2,000,000	4.76	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.48	1.60
5 baiza	2,000,000	3.11	do	19.0	n.a.
2 baiza	2,000,000	1.75	do	15.98	1.24
Total	10,600,000				

[1] Coins made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1390 Hejira.

*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 25 baiza. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 2 baiza.

n.a. Not available.

NEPAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Dabal (1 rupee)	16,574	10.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.50	1.85
Mohar (50 pice)	293,912	5.0	do	23.50	1.31
Suka (25 pice)	276,457	3.0	do	19.00	1.21
Das paise (10 pice)	1,478,508	4.0	66% copper, 34% zinc	21.00	1.34
Panch paise (5 pice)	3,593,790	1.2	100% aluminum	20.50	1.31
Dui paise (2 pice)	5,646,410	0.9	do	18.50	1.21
Ek paise (1 pice)	4,876,873	0.6	do	16.50	1.01
Total	16,182,524				

[1] Production by His Majesty's Government Mint, Kathmandu, Nepal. The coins bear Samvat Era dates 2025 and 2026, which correspond to 1968 and 1969.

*Milled edges: Dabal, mohar, and suka. Smooth edges: Das, panch, dui, and ek paise.

Previous issues of Nepalese coins

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
Bakia Ashrafi	11.66	995 gold, 5 other	25.2	1.22
Patia Ashrafi	5.83	do	25.2	.61
⅙ Ashrafi	1.94	do	18.29	.28
Dabai (rupee)	11.08	800 silver, 200 copper	29.6	1.6
Do	11.08	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	29.6	1.6
Do	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.6	1.9
Do	11.66	do	28.6	2.34
Mohur (50 pice)	5.54	800 silver, 200 copper	25.2	1.2
Do	5.54	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	25.2	1.2
Do	5.83	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.2	1.4
Do	5.83	do	24.8	1.4
Suka (25 pice)	2.92	do	19.1	1.16
Do	2.90	do	19.0	1.19
Pachanni	2.22	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	18.3	.9
Do	2.33	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.8	1.1
Das paise (10 pice)	6.48	95% copper, 5% zinc	24.8	1.5
Do	5.00	do	24.8	1.3
Do	5.00	95% copper, 5% aluminum	24.8	1.3
Panch paise (5 pice)	3.89	95% copper, 5% zinc	22.2	1
Do	3.00	do	20.8	1
Do	3.00	95% copper, 5% aluminum	22.2	1
Do	3.24	70% copper, 20% nickel, 10% zinc	20.3	1
4 pice [1]	2.36	66% copper, 34% zinc	19.1	------------
Dui paise (2 pice)	3.89	do	22.9	1.1
Do	2.60	do	20.8	.9
Do	2.27	do	19.1	.9
Do	2.25	do	19.0	.9
Ek paise (1 pice)	1.50	do	16.5	.80
Do	1.43	do	16.5	.8
Do	1.94	do	20.1	.7
Do	1.62	do	18.3	.7

[1] Coin has central hole.
*Not available.

NOTE.—There are 100 pice to the dabai.

NETHERLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2½ guilders	16,800,000	10.0	Pure nickel	29.0	2.3
Do	------------	15.0	720 silver, 280 copper	33.0	2.2
1 guilder	43,000,000	6.0	Pure nickel	25.0	1.8
Do	------------	6.5	720 silver, 280 copper	25.0	1.8
25 cents	35,000,000	3.0	Pure nickel	19.0	1.5
10 cents	52,000,000	1.5	do	15.0	1.2
5 cents	16,000,000	3.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	21.0	1.5
1 cent	100,000,000	2.0	do	17.0	1.3
Total	262,800,000				

[1] Coins made at Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht, and dated 1969.
*Lettered edges: 2½ and 1 guilders. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge•
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 guilder	100,000	10	720 silver, 280 copper	28	2.0
25 cents	110,000	3.58	640 silver, 360 copper	19	1.5
10 cents	----------	1.4	-----do	15	1.1
5 cents [2]	350,000	4.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	18	1.8
2½ cents	50,000	4	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% tin	23.5	1.4
1 cent	1,000,000	2.5	-----do	19	1.4
Total	1,610,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made at the Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht. Coins are dated: 1 guilder, 1964; 25 and 5 cents, 1967; 2½ cents, 1965; and the 1 cent coins 1968.

[2] Square coin with rounded corners. (Diameter measurement across sides.)

•Lettered edges: 1 guilder. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 cents. Milled edges: 25, 2½, and 1 cent coins.

NEW CALEDONIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge•
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 francs	----------	15.00	Pure nickel	33.0	2.2
20 francs	----------	10.00	-----do	28.5	2.1
10 francs	----------	6.00	-----do	24.0	1.8
5 francs	----------	3.50	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	n.a.
2 francs	----------	2.20	-----do	27.0	n.a.
1 franc	----------	1.30	-----do	23.0	n.a.
55 centimes	----------	0.70	-----do	18.0	n.a.

•Milled edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs. Other denominations, not reported.
n.a. Not available.

NEW GUINEA

Australian coins circulate in the United Nations Trust Territory of New Guinea (located in the northeastern portion of New Guinea and administered by Australia), as well as in Papua (located in the southeastern portion of New Guinea and owned by Australia).

NEW HEBRIDES

Denomination [1]	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge•
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs	----------	25	835 silver, 165 copper	37.00	2.6
20 francs	----------	10	Pure nickel	28.50	2.1
10 francs	----------	6	-----do	24.00	1.8

[1] Three denominations of coins, made in 1967 by the French Government Mint in Paris, are the first distinctive coins of New Hebrides.

•Reeded edges.

NOTE.—In addition to the New Hebrides coins, Australian, metropolitan French, and United Kingdom coins circulate in New Hebrides.

NEW ZEALAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar [2]	400,000	27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	3.07
50 cents		13.61	do	31.75	2.24
20 cents	2,500,000	11.31	do	28.57	2.29
10 cents	3,000,000	5.66	do	23.62	1.73
5 cents	10,260,000	2.87	do	19.43	1.35
2 cents	20,510,000	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	1.60
1 cent		2.07	do	17.53	1.17
Total	36,670,000				

[1] The 1969 coins, made by Royal Australian Mint, Canberra, were dated 1969.

[2] Commemorative relating to Capt. James Cook, who discovered Australia, New Zealand, and the Cook Islands.

*Edge of 50 cents has alternate milled and smooth sections. Milled edges: 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent. 1 dollar has inset wording on edge: "Commemorating Cook Bicentenary 1769-1969."

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency was introduced in New Zealand on July 10, 1967.

Nondecimal coins of New Zealand in circulation in 1969

Denomination issued under pound-shilling-pence system	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
Florin (2 shillings)	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.57	2.29
Shilling	5.66	do	23.62	1.73
Sixpence	2.83	do	19.43	1.35

*Not reported.

NICARAGUA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos		8	75% copper, 25% nickel	26	2.0
25 centavos		5	do	23	1.8
10 centavos		4	do	20	1.8
5 centavos		3	do	17	1.8

*Lettered edges: all four denominations.

NIGER, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

NIGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Florin (2s.)		9.97	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.92	2.6
Shilling (1s.)		4.98	do	22.86	1.9
Sixpence (6d.)		2.49	do	17.78	1.5
Threepence (3d.) [1]		3.24	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.05	1.5
Penny (1d.) [2]		7.56	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.94	1.9
Halfpenny (½d.) [3]		3.78	do	21.59	1.6

[1] 12-sided coin.

[2] Round coin with central hole measuring 6.5 mm. in diameter.

[3] Round coin with central hole measuring 5.0 mm. in diameter.

*Security edges: 2s and 1s. Milled edge: 6d. Smooth edges: 1d and ½ d.

NOTE.—Nigerian coins were first minted in 1959 to replace coins of British West Africa.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—*See* Zambia

NORWAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 kroner	2,404,000	11.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.5	2.23
1 krone	5,186,000	7.0	do	25.0	1.83
50 ore	7,590,000	4.8	do	22.0	1.63
25 ore	12,426,000	2.4	do	17.0	1.40
10 ore	27,157,000	1.5	do	15.0	1.18
5 ore	4,328,000	8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27.0	1.75
2 ore	316,000	4.0	do	21.0	1.55
1 ore	6,291,000	2.0	do	16.0	1.38
Total	65,698,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Royal Mint of Norway, bears the date 1969.

*Incused lettered edge: 5kr. Milled edges: 1kr, 50, 25, and 10 ore. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 ore.

Previous issues of Norwegian coins in circulation in 1969

Denomination and years issued	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 kroner (1924–51)	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	[1] 25	2.05
1 kroner (1951–57)	7.0	do	[2] 25	1.94
50 ore (1924–51)	4.8	do	[1] 22	1.80
50 ore (1951–57)	4.8	do	[2] 22	1.75
25 ore (1924–51)	2.4	do	[1] 17	1.60
25 ore (1951–57)	2.4	do	[2] 17	1.42
10 ore (1924–51)	1.5	do	[1] 15	1.33
10 ore (1951–57)	1.5	do	[2] 15	1.20
5 ore (1924–51)	8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	[2] 27	1.88
5 ore (1951–57)	8.0	do	[2] 27	1.88
2 ore (1924–51)	4.0	do	[2] 21	1.55
2 ore (1951–57)	4.0	do	[2] 21	1.55
1 ore (1924–51)	2.0	do	[2] 16	1.45
1 ore (1951–57)	2.0	do	[2] 16	1.45

[1] Perforated.

[2] Not perforated.

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

NYASALAND—*See* Malawi

PAKISTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 paisa (Round)		5.83	Pure nickel	24.00	(1)
25 paisa (Round)		2.92	do	19.00	(2)
Do		4.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	20.00	(2)
10 paisa (Scalloped)		5.00	do	(3)	(3)
5 paisa (Square)		3.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(4)	(4)
2 paisa (Round)		0.75	Pure aluminum	18.00	(5)
2 paisa (Scalloped)		2.25	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	(6)	(6)
1 paisa (Round)		1.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	17.00	(5)
Do		0.60	Pure aluminum	17.00	(5)

[1] Reeded edge with 130 serrations.

[2] Coins have reeded edges with 100 serrations.

[3] 12 scallops with greater diameter of 23 mm. and lesser diameter of 21.80 mm. The edge is waved and the rim, unmilled.

[4] Square with rounded corners, diameter across breadth is 18.60 mm. and across corners is 21.00 mm.

[5] The aluminum 2 and 1 paisa and the nickel-brass 1 paisa have a plain edge and unmilled rim.

[6] The bronze 2 paisa has 12 scallops with greater diameter of 18 mm. and lesser diameter of 17.5 mm. The edge is waved, and the rim, unmilled.

*The average thicknesses vary.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency was adopted on Jan. 1, 1961. The rupee remained the monetary unit, but it is divided into 100 parts called paisa. The 1969 production is not available.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Numismatic coins: [1]					
5 balboas	(2)	35.12	925 silver, 75 copper	39.00	n.a.
1 balboa	14,000	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper	38.10	2.72
50 centesimos	14,000	11.50	3-layer composite: outer cladding 80% silver, 20% copper bonded to core of approximately 20% silver, 80% copper.	30.61	1.98
25 centesimos	14,000	5.67	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to core of pure copper.	24.26	1.83
10 centesimos	14,000	2.27	do	17.91	1.30
5 centesimos	14,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.21	1.78
1 centesimo	14,000	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.63
Total	84,000				

[1] The 14,000 proof sets were made by the San Francisco Assay Office, U.S. Mint.

[2] Coins to commemorate the 1970 Central American and Caribbean Games were ordered from the Franklin Mint, a private mint in the United States. Number of pieces made in 1969 is not available; unofficial sources indicate that these coins were not to be released until 1970.

*Reeded edges: 1 balboa, 50, 25, and 10 centesimos. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centesimo coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE—U.S. coins also circulate in Panama.

PARAGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
300 guaranies		26.73	720 silver, 280 copper	38.10	4

*Incused lettered edge.

PERU

Denomination	Coinage in 1969[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Gold:[2]					
100 soles	540	46.81	900 gold, 100 copper	37.0	2.533
50 soles	443	23.40	do	30.0	1.967
50 soles (Inca)	300	33.44	900 gold, 60 copper, 40 silver	34.0	2.12
20 soles	640	9.36	900 gold, 100 copper	23.0	1.347
10 soles	100	4.68	do	18.0	1.096
5 soles	129	2.34	do	15.0	0.803
1 libra	7,307	7.99	916 ⅔ gold, 83 ⅓ copper	22.0	1.245
½ libra	4,400	3.99	do	19.3	0.812
⅕ libra	14,781	1.60	do	14.5	0.577
Silver:[2]					
20 soles		8.00	900 silver, 100 copper	26.4	1.42
Copper-zinc:					
1 sol	12,260,088	14.00	70% copper, 30% zinc	33.0	2.0
½ sol	13,887,104	7.50	do	27.0	1.6
25 centavos	7,440,110	3.20	do	21.0	1.07
10 centavos	24,386,188	2.70	do	20.0	1.0
5 centavos	17,876,166	1.87	do	17.0	1.0
Cupronickel:					
10 soles	15,000,000	10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.0	n.a.
5 soles	10,000,000	5.00	do	25.5	n.a.
Total	100,878,296				

[1] 1969 gold, silver, and copper-zinc coinage was made by Government Mint of Peru; the cupronickel coins were made by the French Mint, Paris. All coins were dated 1969.

[2] The gold and silver coins of Peru are minted for private account and are not in circulation.

*Serrated edges: all denominations.

n.a. Not available.

PHILIPPINES

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 peso [2]	100,000	26.75	900 silver, 100 copper	38.10	2.82
50 sentimos		8.00	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	27.50	1.96
25 sentimos	10,000,000	4.00	do	21.00	1.75
10 sentimos	40,000,000	2.00	do	17.90	1.24
5 sentimos		2.50	60% copper, 40% zinc	18.40	1.45
1 sentimo	12,060,000	0.49	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	15.25	1.36
Total	62,160,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made by U.S. Government mints and dated 1969, except for the 1 peso coins.
[2] Commemorative coin honoring General Emilio Aguinaldo, dated 1869–1969.
*Reeded edges: 1 peso, 25, and 10 sentimos. Smooth edge: 1 sentimo.

NOTE.—Philippine coins since 1967 have been inscribed in the national Tagalog language.

Other Philippine coins in circulation in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos	10.22	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	30.61	2.03
25 centavos	5.11	do	24.26	1.65
10 centavos	2.04	do	17.91	1.19
5 centavos	4.85	80% copper, 20% zinc	21.21	1.90
1 centavo	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.52

*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5 centavos and 1 centavo.

PORTUGAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1969[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 escudos[2]	1,000,000	18.0	650 silver, 350 copper	34.0	2.4
5 escudos	4,977,400	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos	10,367,502	3.5	do	20.0	1.5
1 escudo	3,019,416	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	2.1
Do		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	2.0
50 centavos		4.5	do	22.8	1.5
Do	3,480,000	4.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22.5	1.5
20 centavos	5,000,000	1.8	do	16.0	1.2
Do	8,657,000	3.0	do	20.5	1.3
10 centavos	3,871,320	2.0	do	17.5	1.2
Total	40,372,638				

[1] 1969 coinage was made at Portuguese Government Mint. All regular issue coins were dated 1969.

[2] Commemorative coin issued to honor 500th anniversary of the birth of Pedro Alvares Cabral, the famous navigator who discovered Brazil.

*Serrated edges: 50, 5, 2½, and old 1 escudos pieces. Smooth edges: 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

NOTE.—Coins of continental Portugal circulate in Madeira and the Azores.

Commemorative issues of Portuguese coins also outstanding

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos	21	800 silver, 200 copper	34	2.7
Do	21	do	34	2.8
Do	10	650 silver, 350 copper	30	1.8
10 escudos	12.5	835 silver, 165 copper	30	2.2
Do	12.5	680 silver, 320 copper	30	2.3
5 escudos	7	650 silver, 350 copper	25	1.9

*Serrated edges.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos		10	680 silver, 320 copper	30	1.7
Do		10	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.5
10 escudos		5	680 silver, 320 copper	24	1.5
Do		5	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.2
Do	500,000	9	75% copper, 25% zinc	28	2.1
5 escudos		4	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.0
2½ escudos		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo	1,641,550	8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26	1.8
50 centavos		4	do	20	1.5
20 centavos		3	do	20.5	1.1
Do		2.5	do	18	1.0
10 centavos		1.8	do	16	1.1
Total	2,141,550				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1969.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

PORTUGUESE MACAO

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 patacas		15.0	720 silver, 280 copper	31	2.0
1 pataca		3.0	do	19	1.1
Do		10.6	Pure nickel	28.5	2.1
50 avos		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.3
10 avos		4.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22	1.2
Do	2,376,700	4.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	22	1.65
5 avos		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	17	1.1
Do		2.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	17	1.5
Total	2,376,700				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1968.
*Serrated edges: 5 patacas, 1 pataca (silver), and 50 avos. Smooth edges: 1 pataca (nickel), 10 and 5 avos.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 escudos		7.0	650 silver, 350 copper	25.0	2.0
6 escudos		7.0	do	25.0	2.0
3 escudos		3.5	do	20.0	1.5
1 escudo		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	2.0
60 centavos		4.5	do	22.8	1.5
50 centavos	150	4.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	20.0	1.7
30 centavos		4.0	do	22.0	1.4
10 centavos		2.0	do	18.0	1.1
Total	150				

[1] 1969 production by Portuguese Government Mint bears 1969 date.
*Serrated edges: 10, 6, 3 escudos, 1 escudo, and 60 centavos. Smooth edges: 50, 30, and 10 centavo pieces.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.5
10 escudos		5.0	do	24	1.2
Do	3,022,150	9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	28	2.0
2½ escudos	4,475,700	3.5	do	20	1.3
1 escudo		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26	1.8
50 centavos		4.0	do	20	1.6
20 centavos		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	23	n.a.
Do		3.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	20.5	1.1
Do		2.5	do	18	1.2
10 centavos		2.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	19	n.a.
Do		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	17.5	1.0
5 centavos		1.35	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	15	n.a.
Total	7,497,850				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1969.
*Serrated edges: 20, 10, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (CAPE VERDE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 escudos		5	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.2
5 escudos		4	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.4
2½ escudos		3.5	do	20	1.3
1 escudo		8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26	1.8
Do		8	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4.5	do	22.8	1.3
Do		4	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	20	1.5
20 centavos		5	96% coppper, 4% zinc	25	1.2
10 centavos		4	do	22.5	1.2
5 centavos		3	do	19	n.a.

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (GUINEA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos		10	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.5
10 escudos		5	do	24	1.2
2½ escudos		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo		8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26	1.8
Do		7.5	do	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4	do	22.8	1.3
Do		4	do	20	1.5
20 centavos		5	96% copper, 4% zinc	25	1.2
10 centavos		4	do	22.5	1.2
5 centavos		3	do	19	n.a.

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10 and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (SAN TOME AND PRINCIPE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 escudos		12.5	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.7
5 escudos		4.0	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.2
Do		7.0	650 silver, 350 copper	25	1.4
2½ escudos		3.5	do	20	1.1
Do		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26	1.8
Do		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	20	1.6
Do		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	22.8	1.3
20 centavos		2.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	18	1.2
10 centavos		1.8	do	16	1.1

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

QATAR AND DUBAI

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 dirhams		6.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	25	n.a.
25 dirhams	2,000,000	3.5	do	20	1.32
10 dirhams		7.5	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27	n.a.
5 dirhams	2,000,000	3.75	do	22	1.37
1 dirham		1.5	do	15	n.a.
Total	4,000,000				

[1] 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kindom, bears the date 1969.
*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 dirhams. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins.
n.a. Not available.

RAS AL KHAIMA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 rials	7,000	15.0	835 silver, 165 copper	32.0	2.1
2 rials	7,000	6.5	do	25.0	1.5
1 rial	10,000	3.9	640 silver, 360 copper	20.5	1.5
Total	24,000				

[1] 1969 coinage, produced at the Austrian Mint, Vienna, was dated 1969.
*Serrated edges on all coins.

NOTE.—Ras Al Khaima, more properly Ras Al Khaima and Dependencies, is one of seven small Arab States comprising the Trucial Coast, the area of the Persian or Arabian Gulf formerly called Pirate Coast. First legal tender coin issues, 1969.

REUNION

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs	200,000	8.5	Pure nickel	26.5	n.a.
50 francs		6	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	24	n.a.
Do	100,000	6	Pure nickel	24	n.a.
20 francs	200,000	4	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
Do		4	91 copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	n.a.
10 francs		3	do	20	n.a.
Do	300,000	3	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20	n.a.
5 francs	100,000	3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31	n.a.
2 francs	150,000	2.2	do	27	n.a.
1 franc	500,000	1.3	do	23	n.a.
Total	1,550,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made at the French Government Mint, Paris, bears the date 1969.
*Reeded edges: 100 and 50 francs. Smooth edges: all others.
n.a. Not available.

RHODESIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Pound-shilling-pence coins:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Half crown (2½s.)		14.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.3	2.37
Two shillings (2s.)		11.31	do	28.5	2.33
One shilling (1s.)		5.66	do	23.6	1.78
Sixpence (6d.)		2.83	do	19.4	1.47
Threepence (3d.)		1.41	do	16.3	.99
One penny (1d.)		6.48	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	27	1.68
Do		6.48	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27	1.68
Half penny (½d.)		2.92	do	21	n.a.
Do		2.91	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	21	1.24
Decimal coins:					
2½ cents	4,000,000	1.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	16.3	.99
1 cent	10,000,000	4.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.4	n.a.
½ cent	10,000,000	3.00	do	20.2	n.a.
Total	24,000,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made by the South African Mint.

*Unofficial sources report smooth edges on new decimal coins.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Issues of Rhodesian coins from 1964–68 had their values inscribed in both sterling and decimal figures in preparation for changeover in February 1970 to the decimal system of money. For example, a shilling coin is also inscribed "10 cents," a florin is inscribed with "two shillings" and "20 cents."

RIAU ARCHIPELAGO—*See* Indonesia

RWANDA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs		10.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	2.0
5 francs		5	95% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc	25.5	1.5
1 franc		3	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.0	1.2
Do	5,000,000	1.1	Aluminum with 2.8%–4% magnesium.	21.0	1.45
Total	5,000,000				

[1] 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, were dated 1969.

*Reeded edge: aluminum 1 franc.

SABAH (formerly British North Borneo)—*See* Malaysia

SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 francs		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27	n.a.
1 franc		1.3	do	23	n.a.

*Not reported.

n.a. Not available.

SAN MARINO—Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino

SARAWAK—*See* Malaysia

SAUDI ARABIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
4 girsh		12	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.18
2 girsh		6	do	26	1.20
1 girsh		3	do	22	1.22

*Milled edges.

NOTE.—There are 20 girsh in one riyal, and 5 halalah in one girsh. There are several Anglicized spellings of the Arabic units.

SENEGAL, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

SEYCHELLES

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 rupee	50,000	11.67	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	1.88
50 cents	60,000	5.83	do	23.6	1.52
25 cents	100,000	2.92	do	19.0	1.65
10 cents (12 scallops)	60,000	6.16	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(2)	2.08
5 cents	100,000	9.72	97% copper, 2.5 % zinc, 0.5% tin.	28.4	1.70
2 cents		3.89	do	23.1	n.a.
1 cent	5,000	1.94	do	17.78	.91
Total	375,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1969. Includes 5,000 proof coins of each denomination produced.

[2] The 12-sided 10-cent coin is 21.1 mm. across flats and 21.9 mm. diagonally.

*Milled edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cents.

n.a. Not available.

SIERRA LEONE

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 cents		8.23	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.92	1.64
10 cents		4.92	do	22.86	1.36
5 cents		2.49	do	17.78	1.14
1 cent		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.48	1.23
½ cent		2.84	do	20.19	.99

*Milled edges: 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 1 cent, and ½ cent.

NOTE.—A decimal system of currency was adopted by Sierra Leone on Aug. 4, 1964. The monetary unit, the leone, is divided into 100 cents. The West African pound ceased to be legal tender in Sierra Leone on Feb. 4, 1966.

SINGAPORE

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
150 dollars [2]	n.a.	24.88	920 gold, 80 copper	30.48	1.98
1 dollar (1968)	190,501	16.85	75% copper, 25% nickel	33.32	2.39
1 dollar (1969)	1,050,474	16.85	do	33.32	2.39
50 cents (1968)	3,551,405	9.33	do	27.76	2.03
50 cents (1969)	18,000	9.33	do	27.76	2.03
20 cents (1968)	7,033,327	5.66	do	23.60	1.78
20 cents (1969)	4,369,991	5.66	do	23.60	1.78
10 cents (1968)	18,996,511	2.83	do	19.41	1.40
10 cents (1969)	19,971,447	2.83	do	19.41	1.40
5 cents (1968)	3,768,031	1.41	do	16.26	1.02
5 cents (1969)	7,805,750	1.41	do	16.26	1.02
1 cent (1968)	2,696,163	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.12
1 cent (1969)	2,090,193	1.94	do	17.78	1.12
Total	71,541,793				

[1] 1969 coinage by Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd. Date in parenthesis after denomination indicates date on coins.

[2] Coins honoring 150th anniversary of Singapore circulate in Singapore and bear dates 1819–1969.

*Milled edges: $150, $1, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent coins. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

n.a. Not available.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 scellino [1]		7.6	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.79	n.a.
50 centesimi		3.8	do	21.11	n.a.
10 centesimi		4.5	70% copper, 30% zinc	22.50	n.a.
5 centesimi		2.5	do	19.51	n.a.

[1] The 1 scellino coin also reads "One Somali Shilling" on the reverse.

*Reeded edges: 1 scellino and 50 centesimi. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 centesimi.

n.a. Not available.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter [2]	Thickness and edge [2]
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Decimal coins:					
Krugerrand	30,000	33.93	916⅔ gold, 83⅓ copper	32.7	2.36
2 rand [3]	118,029	7.99	do	22.2	1.22
1 rand [3]	118,000	3.99	do	19.5	.79
50 cents		28.28	500 silver, 500 copper	39.0	2.58
20 cents		11.31	do	28.6	1.91
10 cents		5.66	do	23.6	1.40
5 cents		2.83	do	19.3	1.04
2½ cents		1.41	do	16.3	.74
Cent		9.45	75% copper, 24.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	1.37
Half-cent		5.67	do	25.5	1.22
New series of decimal coins: [4]					
1 rand [5]	1,033,909	15.0	800 silver, 200 copper	32.69	1.80
50 cents [5]	27,937	9.5	Pure nickel	27.84	1.75
20 cents [5]	30,103	6.0	do	24.21	1.47
10 cents [5]	1,115,305	4.0	do	20.70	1.35
5 cents [5]	10,039,764	2.5	do	17.35	1.22
2 cents [5]	11,633,160	4.0	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.45	1.14
1 cent [5]	20,392,804	3.0	do	19.05	1.19
Total	44,539,011				

[1] Made by South African Mint, Pretoria.

[2] Mean diameters and thicknesses are of fillets from which coin blanks are punched. Law does not prescribe weight, diameter, or thickness.

[3] Includes 8,000 proof coins.

[4] Authorized by the South African Mint and Coinage Act, No. 78 of 1964.

[5] Includes 12,000 proof coins.

NOTE.—On Feb. 14, 1961, South Africa introduced the decimal system of coinage in accordance with the Decimal Coinage Act, No. 61 of 1959 and Proclamation No. 376 of 1960. The monetary unit, the rand, is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to 10 shillings or one-half pound. South African decimal coins circulate in Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland), Lesotho (formerly Basutoland), South West Africa, and Swaziland. Silver coins minted from 1923–64 (with finenesses of 800 and 500) are being withdrawn from circulation and replaced by pure nickel coins. (Fineness changed from 800 to 500, Mar. 1, 1951).

SOUTH ARABIAN FEDERATION—*See* Southern Yemen

SOUTH WEST AFRICA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in South West Africa

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*See* Rhodesia

SOUTHERN YEMEN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 fils		9.072	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.74	n.a.
25 fils		4.536	do	20.96	n.a.
5 fils		4.5	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	23.14	n.a.
1 fils		.778	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	19.81	n.a.

*Milled edges: 50 and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 fils.

NOTE.—On Nov. 30, 1967, the South Arabian Federation was superseded by the formation of the independent State, The Peoples Republic of Southern Yemen, which includes the former states comprising the Federation: the ex-colony of Aden and the area previously called the Eastern Aden Protectorate (Hadhramaut). The name of the currency authority also was changed from South Arabian Currency Authority to Southern Yemen Currency Authority. At present, the notes and coins in circulation bear the name of the Federation. The Dinar remains the basic monetary unit. The subunit is Fil. There are 1,000 fils in one dinar.

n.a. Not available.

SPAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge[*]
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 pesetas	4,500	19.00	800 silver, 200 copper	34.00	2.08
50 pesetas	1,100	12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	1.98
25 pesetas	29,916,976	8.50	do	26.50	1.73
5 pesetas	41,867,692	5.75	do	23.00	1.56
2½ pesetas	2,237	7.00	90% copper, 10% aluminum	25.00	1.87
1 peseta	109,353,340	3.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21.00	1.33
50 centimos	45,974,100	1.00	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium.	20.00	1.25
10 centimos	17,141,085	0.75	do	17.50	1.19
Total	244,261,030				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made at the Spanish Government Mint.

[*] Lettered edges: 100, 50, and 25 pesetas. Serrated edges: 5, 2½, and 1 peseta; 50 and 10 centimos.

ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

SUDAN, REPUBLIC OF THE

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 piastres		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.7	1.89
5 piastres		5.00	do	23.6	1.3
2 piastres		2.00	do	17.5	0.95
Do		3.00	do	20.0	1.1
10 milliemes		5.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	(2)	1.15
5 milliemes		4.16	do	(3)	1.15
2 milliemes		3.20	do	(4)	1.1
1 millieme		1.79	do	16.0	1.0

[1] Production not available.

[2] Twelve scallops, measuring 25.5 mm. across scallops, 24.3 mm. inside scallops.

[3] Twelve scallops, measuring 22.8 mm. across scallops, 21.8 mm. inside scallops.

[4] Twelve scallops, measuring 20.2 mm. across scallops, 19.4 mm. inside scallops.

SURINAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 cents		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.5
10 cents		2.0	do	16	1.4
5 cents [2]	400,000	4.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	18	1.8
1 cent	3,000,000	2.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.	18	1.4
Total	3,400,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Netherlands Government Mint, bears the date 1966.
[2] Square coin with rounded corners.
*Reeded edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

Issues of coins of Surinam also outstanding in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 guilder	10.0	720 silver, 280 copper	28	2.0
25 cents	3.6	640 silver, 360 copper	19	1.7
10 cents	1.4	do	15	1.1
5 cents (square, rounded corners)	4.2	64% copper, 21% zinc, 15% nickel	(1)	1.7
1 cent	2.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	19	1.4
Do	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc	19	1.4

[1] Across flats, 18 mm. Across corners, 21.3 mm.
*Lettered edge: 1 guilder. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

SWAZILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter [1]	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Lilangeni			916⅔ gold, 83⅓ copper	32.69	n.a.
Luhlanga			800 silver, 200 copper	32.50	n.a.
50 cents			do	28.00	n.a.
20 cents			do	24.20	n.a.
10 cents			do	20.70	n.a.
5 cents			do	17.40	n.a.

[1] Unofficial data.
*Edges not reported.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The 1968 proof coinage reported in the 1969 Annual Report, page 180, was the first national coinage of Swaziland. Coins of South Africa circulate in Swaziland.

SWEDEN

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 kronor	1,148,250	13.30	75% copper, 25% nickel	31	2.42
1 krona	937,500	7.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	25	1.83
Do	32,089,000	7.00	Clad coin. Outer layers 75% copper, 25% nickel; core 97% copper, 3% nickel.	25	1.88
50 ore	9,046,000	4.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.61
25 ore	19,014,000	2.18	do	17	1.36
10 ore	53,175,000	1.35	do	15	1.14
5 ore	26,682,500	8.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27	1.93
2 ore	16,285,000	4.00	do	21	1.61
1 ore	22,135,000	2.00	do	16	1.39
Total	180,512,250				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made at the Government Mint of Sweden The 2 kronor pieces bear the date 1969 and the silver 1 krona are dated 1968. Other denominations are as follows:

	1968	*1969*		*1968*	*1969*
1 krona (clad)	4,077,000	28,012,000	5 ore	2,410,000	24,272,500
50 ore	2,998,000	6,048,000	2 ore	1,765,000	14,520,000
25 ore	1,756,000	17,258,000	1 ore	3,270,000	18,865,000
10 ore	2,645,000	50,530,000			

*Reeded edges: 2 kronor and 1 krona. Smooth edges: 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, and 1 ore coins.

Previous issues of Swedish coins also outstanding in 1969

Denomination and type of edge	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 kronor (reeded)	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.80
5 kronor (smooth)	22.88	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	36	2.80
5 kronor (lettered)	18.00	do	34	2.58
2 kronor (reeded)	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	31	2.44
Do	14.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	31	2.42
1 krona (reeded)	7.50	800 silver, 200 copper	25	1.91
50 ore (reeded)	5.00	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.71
50 ore (smooth)	4.80	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	22	1.61
50 ore (reeded)	4.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.80
25 ore (smooth)	2.42	600 silver, 400 copper	17	1.43
Do	2.32	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	17	1.36
25 ore (reeded)	2.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.46
10 ore (smooth)	1.45	400 silver, 600 copper	15	1.14
Do	1.44	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	15	1.14
10 ore (reeded)	1.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	15	1.21
5 ore (smooth)	6.94	Iron	27	1.92
2 ore (smooth)	3.47	do	21	1.51
1 ore (smooth)	1.74	do	16	1.40

*See denomination column.

SWITZERLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 francs	8,637,000	15.0	835 silver, 165 copper	31	2.55
Do	33,871,000	13.2	75% copper, 25% nickel	31	2.55
2 francs	17,296,000	8.8	do	27	2.15
1 franc	37,598,000	4.4	do	23	1.60
½ franc	60,576,000	2.2	do	18	1.35
20 centimes	39,875,000	4.0	do	21	1.80
10 centimes	28,855,000	3.0	do	19	1.50
5 centimes	32,990,000	2.0	do	17	1.30
2 centimes	6,200,000	3.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	20	1.35
1 centime	3,250,000	1.5	do	16	1.15
Total	269,148,000				

The 1969 coinage was made by Swiss Federal Mint and Royal Mint, London. The latter coined 41,510,000 pieces in cupronickel alloy—1 franc (19,910,000), ½ franc (15,400,000), and 2 centimes (6,200,000); they were identical to those coined at Bern except for the absence of the mint mark. The mint mark of the Swiss Mint is "B." All coins bear the date 1969 except the cupronickel 5 francs, which bear the date 1968.

*Lettered edge: 5 francs. Milled edges: 2 francs, 1, and ½ franc. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime coins.

Other Swiss coins in circulation in 1969

Denomination and dates on coins	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 francs (1874–1967)	10.0	835 silver, 165 copper	27	2.15
1 franc (1875–1967)	5.0	do	23	1.60
½ franc (1875–1967)	2.5	do	18	1.35
20 centimes (1881–1938)	4.0	Pure nickel	21	1.80
10 centimes (1932–1939)	3.0	do	19	1.50
5 centimes (1932–1939, 1941)	2.0	do	17	1.30

*Reeded edges: 2, 1, and ½ francs. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 centimes.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 piastres		10.0	680 silver, 320 copper	28	2.0
50 piastres		5.0	600 silver, 400 copper	24	1.2
25 piastres		2.5	do	20	.83–.84
10 piastres		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.5
Do		4.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum	21	1.8
5 piastres		3.0	do	19	1.6
Do		3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	19	1.5
Do		4.2	Bronze-aluminum	22.5	1.5
2½ piastres		2.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum	17	1.5
Do		2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.5
Do [2]		2.9	Bronze-aluminum	21	1.5

[1] Data not available.
[2] Perforated.
*Not reported.

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 shilingi		8	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.74	n.a.
50 senti		4	do	20.96	n.a.
20 senti		5	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	24.00	n.a.
5 senti		4	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.48	n.a.

*Reeded edges: 1 shilingi and 50 senti. Smooth edges: 20 and 5 senti.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The coins described were introduced Aug. 1, 1966, to replace East African coins.

THAILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 baht	42,912,000	7.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.00	1.51
50 stangs	32,100,000	4.50	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.00	1.48
25 stangs	36,600,000	2.50	do	20.50	1.20
10 stangs	1,150,000	1.75	do	17.50	1.16
5 stangs	840,000	1.25	do	15.00	1.10
1 stang	1,200,000	1.50	90% tin, 10% copper	15.00	1.28
Total	114,802,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made by the Royal Mint of Thailand. The dates were: 1 baht, 2505; 50, 25, 10, and 5 stangs, 2500; and 1 stang, 2485.
*Milled edges: 1 baht, 50 and 25 stangs. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 stangs.

TOGO, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

TONGA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 hau (numismatic)		64.80	980 palladium, 280 ruthenium	48.00	n.a.
½ hau (numismatic)		32.40	do	34.00	n.a.
¼ hau (numismatic)		16.20	do	26.00	n.a.
2 pa'anga		42.12	75% copper, 25% nickel	45.01	n.a.
1 pa'anga		28.28	do	38.74	n.a.
50 seniti		18.14	do	34.54	n.a.
20 seniti		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
10 seniti		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 seniti		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2 seniti		3.89	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 seniti		2.59	do	17.53	n.a.

*Lettered edges: 1, ½, and ¼ hau. Milled edges: 2 and 1 pa'anga, 50, 20, 10, and 5 seniti. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 seniti.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Tonga adopted the decimal system of money Apr. 3, 1967. The monetary unit, the Pa'Anga, is divided into 100 Seniti.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge•
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents		7.07	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.01	1.85
25 cents		3.54	do	20.02	1.63
10 cents		1.41	do	16.28	1.02
5 cents		3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.16	1.35
1 cent	7,000,000	1.94	do	17.78	1.14
Total	7,000,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1968.

•Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—The coins described in the table were first issued on Aug. 31, 1966. Coins of the Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group, are being withdrawn from circulation.

TUÂMOTU ISLANDS—*See* French Polynesia

TUNISIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge•
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dinar		7.50	Mixed metals [1]	27	n.a.
½ dinar		6.00	do	25	n.a.
Do		12.00	Pure nickel	29	n.a.
20 millimes		4.50	Mixed metals [1]	12	n.a.
10 millimes		3.50	do	29	n.a.
5 millimes		1.50	96% aluminum, 4% magnesium.	24	n.a.
2 millimes		1.00	do	21	n.a.
1 millime		0.65	do	18	n.a.

[1] Alloy not available.

• Reeded edge: Pure nickel ½ dinar.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Dinar is the monetary unit, divided into 1,000 millimes.

TURKEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2½ liras		12	"Acmonital" (steel)	30.0	2.70
Do	1,377,600	9	do	30.0	1.64
1 lira	6,612,000	7	do	27.0	2.07
25 kurus	34,566,000	4	do	22.6	1.75
10 kurus	21,190,000	3.5	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.[2]	21.0	1.50
5 kurus	33,630,000	2	do	17.0	1.30
1 kurus	900,000	1	do	14.0	.85
Total	98,275,600				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Turkish Government Mint, bears the date 1969.
[2] The bronze alloy before 1968 was composed of 95% copper, 4% tin, and 1% zinc.
*Incused edges: 2½ liras, 1 lira, and 25 kurus. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 kurus.

Previous issues of Turkish coins also outstanding in 1969

Denomination [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 kurus	4.50	70% copper, 30% zinc	22.6	1.35
10 kurus	2.75	do	18.0	1.35
5 kurus	2.25	do	16.0	1.35

[1] A 10-lira silver coin of 830 fineness has been withdrawn from circulation but not demonetized.
*Lettered edges.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Crown	50,000	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	2.74

[1] 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1969.
*Serrated edge.

NOTE.—This coin, released Aug. 29, 1969, was the first issued by these Islands.

UGANDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 shillings (crown)		28.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.0	3.00
2 shillings		11.66	do	30.1	2.31
1 shilling		6.67	do	26.0	1.80
50 cents		4.50	do	22.0	1.78
20 cents		9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	28.4	2.18
10 cents		5.05	do	24.0	1.57
5 cents		3.24	do	20.2	1.52

*Milled edges: 5, 2, and 1 shilling and 50 cents. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Uganda coins were introduced on Jan. 2, 1967, to replace East African coins.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969*	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 pounds [1]		52.0	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	40	(*)
5 pounds [1]		26.0	do	33	(*)
Do [1]		42.5	do	37	(*)
Do		42.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper	37	(*)
1 pound [1]		8.5	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	24	(*)
Do		8.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper	24	(*)
50 piastres		4.25	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	20	0.75
Do [1] 1956	Y-99	28.0	900 silver, 100 copper	40	(*)
Do [1] 1969	Y-120	20.0	720 silver, 280 copper	40	1.6
25 piastres [1] 1964	Y-119	10.0	do	30	1.44
Do [1] 1960	Y-118	17.5	do	35	1.8-1.9
20 piastres 1956, 60	Y-97, 116	14.0	do	33	1.6-1.7
Do 1929-39	Y-69, 86	28.0	833⅓ silver, 166⅔ copper	40	2.2
10 piastres		7.0	720 silver, 280 copper	26	1.35
Do		7.0	do	27	1.3-1.4
Do		14.0	833⅓ silver, 166⅔ copper	33	1.6
Do 1960	Y-115	7.0	625 silver, 375 copper	26	1.35
Do [1] 1964	Y-118	5.0	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.12
5 piastres [1]		2.5	do	19	.91
Do [1]		2.5	do	20	(*)
Do		3.5	do	22	.94-.96
Do		3.5	625 silver, 375 copper	22	.95
Do		7.0	833⅓ silver, 166⅔ copper	26	1.3
2 piastres		2.8	do	19	1
Do [2]			500 silver, 400 copper, 50 manganese, 50 zinc.	(*)	(*)
20 milliemes [1]		5.75	92% copper, 8% aluminum	25	1.2
Do		5.8	do	25	1.5
10 milliemes		4.9	do	23	1.5
Do		5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.5
Do		5.75	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	24	1.4
5 milliemes		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.3
Do		4.0	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	20	1.5
Do		3.6	92% copper, 8% aluminum	21	1.33
2 milliemes		2.33	do	18	1.15
1 millieme		1.8	do	16	1.15
Do		4.4	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	23	1.2

[1] Commemorative issue.
[2] Hexagonal shaped coin.
*Data not available.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins: [2]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 new pence [3]	164,100,000	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.29
10 new pence	398,084,000	11.31	do	28.50	2.31
5 new pence	82,660,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
2 new pence	393,710,000	7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	1.80
1 new pence	586,610,000	3.56	do	20.32	1.52
½ new pence	391,010,000	1.78	do	17.15	1.12
	2,016,174,000				
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Sovereign (1 pound)	-------	7.99	916⅔ gold, 83⅓ copper	22.05	1.63
Crown (5s.)	-------	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	3.05
Halfcrown (2½s.) [4]	-------	14.14	do	32.31	2.31
Florin (2s.)	-------	11.31	do	28.50	2.31
Shilling	-------	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
Sixpence (6d.)	92,236,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.40
Threepence (3d.) [5]	47,040,000	1.41	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21.08	2.79
Penny (1d.)	219,360,000	9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.86	1.91
Halfpenny (½d.) [6]	-------	5.67	do	25.48	1.65
	358,636,000				
Maundy money: [7]					
Fourpence	1,002	1.89	925 silver, 75 copper	17.63	1.02
Threepence	1,088	1.41	do	16.26	0.94
Twopence	1,002	0.94	do	13.44	0.89
Penny	1,002	0.47	do	11.15	0.69
	4,094				
Total	2,374,814,094				

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[1] The 1969 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The new Llantrisant Mint struck mainly new decimal bronze coins: 391 million ½p; 563 million 1p; and 381 million 2p. In addition, 47 million cupronickel 10p. pieces were made there. Dates on coins produced in 1969: 6d, 3d, and penny, 1967; 50p, 10p, 5p, and Maundy money, 1969; 2p, 1p, and ½p, 1971.

[2] "D Day," when the United Kingdom adopts a decimal currency, is scheduled for Feb. 15, 1971. The new 10p and 5p were issued in 1968 and circulate concurrently with the florins and shillings.

[3] First issued Oct. 14, 1969. The coin is 7-sided (an equilateral curve heptagon).

[4] The halfcrown was demonetized Dec. 31, 1969.

[5] Twelve-sided.

[6] The halfpenny was demonetized July 31, 1969.

[7] Minted for special distribution of the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday.

*Plain edges: 50p, 2p, 1p, ½p, and all Maundy coins. Milled edges: 10p, 6p, and 5p. Milling of the edge of the sovereign has approximately 105 serrations, 7½ thousandths of an inch deep.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins circulate in: Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guyana, the Isle of Man, and Malta. United Kingdom coins also circulate in: The Bahamas Islands, the eastern group of Caribbean Territories, Guernsey, Jamaica, and Jersey, which have their own coins.

UPPER VOLTA, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West

URUGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 pesos		4	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23	n.a.
5 pesos		3	do	20	n.a.
1 peso		2	do	17	n.a.

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 peso pieces.
n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Uruguayan coins in circulation in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 pesos	9.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	28.00	2.25
5 pesos	7.0	do	25.00	2.15
1 peso	5.0	do	22.00	2.10
50 centesimos	2.0	Aluminum	23.50	2.25
20 centesimos	1.5	do	20.50	2.10

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 1 pesos. Smooth edges: 50 and 20 centesimos.

VATICAN CITY

Denomination	Coinage in 1969[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
500 Vatican lire	110,000	11.00	835 silver, 165 copper	29.0	2.0
100 Vatican lire		5.20	900 gold, 100 other	20.7	1.3
Do	315,000	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% chrome).	27.8	2.0
50 Vatican lire	190,000	6.25	do	24.8	2.0
20 Vatican lire	105,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (92 % copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).	21.3	1.6
10 Vatican lire	110,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
Do		3.00	do	29.0	1.7
5 Vatican lire	100,000	1.00	do	20.2	1.5
Do		2.50	do	26.7	1.8
2 Vatican lire	100,000	0.80	do	18.3	1.4
Do		1.75	do	24.1	1.5
1 Vatican lira	100,000	0.63	do	17.2	1.2
Do		1.25	do	21.6	1.3
Total	1,130,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1969.
*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Serrated edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins.

VENEZUELA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 bolivares	18,000,000	8.50	Pure nickel	27	2.0
1 bolivar	87,400,000	5.00	do	23	1.7
½ bolivar		3.50	do	20	1.4
¼ bolivar		1.75	do	17	0.9
12½ centimos		5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.65
5 centimos		2.5	do	19	1.17
Total	105,400,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1967.
*Milled edges: 2, 1, ½, and ¼ bolivares. Smooth edges: 12½ and 5 centimos.

Venezuelan silver coins outstanding in 1969

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 bolivares	25.0	900 silver, 100 copper	37	2.4
2 bolivares	10.0	835 silver, 165 copper	27	2.0
1 bolivar	5.0	do	23	1.6
½ bolivar	2.5	do	18	1.3
¼ bolivar	1.25	do	16	0.9

*Milled edges.

VIETNAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 piastres (10 dong)	400,000	5.0	Nickel clad steel	25.5	1.27
Do		5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.5	n.a.
5 piastres (5 dong)[2]	11,000,000	4.0	do	24.5	1.09
1 piastre (1 dong)		4.0	do	22.5	n.a.
50/100 piastres		3.8	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium.	31.0	n.a.
Do		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	2.36
Do (50 xu)		3.1	Aluminum	30.0	1.62
20/100 piastre		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	2.06
10/100 piastre		1.3	do	23.0	1.70
Total	11,400,000				

[1] 1969 coinage made by mints in the United Kingdom. The 10 dongs are dated 1968 and the 5 dongs 1966.
[2] Coin has eight scallops.
n.a. Not available.

WESTERN SAMOA

Denomination	Coinage in 1969	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 tala		27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	n.a.
50 sene		13.61	do	31.75	n.a.
20 sene		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
10 sene		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 sene		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2 sene		3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 sene		1.75	do	17.53	n.a.

*Incuse-lettered edge: 1 tala commemorative. Wording on edge in English "Decimal Currency Introduced 10 JULY 1967." Milled edges: 50, 20, 10, and 5 sene. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 sene.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Western Samoa adopted its own decimal system of currency on July 10, 1967. The new coins replace coins of New Zealand. The monetary unit, the Tala, is divided into 100 Sene.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

WINDWARD ISLANDS, PACIFIC GROUP—*See* French Polynesia

YEMEN—*See* Southern Yemen

ZAMBIA (formerly Northern Rhodesia)

Denomination	Coinage in 1969 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 ngwee [2] (12 sided)	70,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	1.88
20 ngwee		11.31	60% copper, 20% nickel, 20% zinc.	28.50	2.26
10 ngwee		5.66	do	23.60	1.88
5 ngwee		2.83	do	19.41	1.42
2 ngwee		4.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 ngwee	16,000,000	2.33	do	17.53	n.a.
Total	16,070,000				

[1] The 1969 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The 50 ngwee and 8 million of the 1 ngwee pieces were dated 1969, the balance were dated 1968.
[2] Issued in connection with FAO coin plan.
*Milled edges: 20, 10, and 5 ngwee. Smooth edges: 50, 2, and 1 ngwee.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The decimal system of currency, effective Jan. 16, 1968, replaced the initial Zambian pound-shilling-pence system which was adopted Nov. 16, 1964. The new monetary unit, the Kwacha, is divided into 100 ngwee. Abbreviations K and n.

ZANZIBAR—*See* Tanzania

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1969

[The decimal system of money, with the monetary unit divided into 100 fractional units, prevails in each country except as noted. The form, capitalization, position, etc., of units and their symbols or abbreviations may vary from that shown according to custom, usage, type of machines used, or for other reasons. Plural forms regularly are made by adding the letter "s," except as noted]

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
United States of America	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Afars and Issas (formerly French Somaliland).	Djibouti franc	Dj. fr.	Centime		
Afghanistan	Afghani	Af	Pul		
Africa, East	East African shilling	EA sh. or s.	Cent	cts.	Legal tender status of East African currency withdrawn on Apr. 10, 1969. Superseded by new national currencies of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.
Africa, Equatorial States: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon.	Communanté Financiere Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		1 CFA fr.=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Africa, West (former British West Africa)	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	See The Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, for national currencies which replaced British West African currency.
Africa, West (Monetary Union): Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.	Communanté Financiere Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		1 CFA fr.=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Algeria	Dinar	DA	Centime	Cme	
Andorra					Uses French and Spanish money.
Argentina	Peso moneda nacional.	m$n	Centavo	ctv.	
Australia	Dollar	$	Cent	c	Decimal money replaced pound-shilling-pence system Feb. 14, 1966. $1=½ former £.
Austria	Schilling	s	Groschen	g	
Bahamas	Dollar	$	Cent	c	Bahamian decimal system of currency was introduced on May 25, 1966.
Bahrain	Dinar	BD	Fils (fils)		1 dinar = 1,000 fils. A new currency in 1965, replaced the Indian rupee.
Belgium	Franc	F or BF	Centime	c	
Bermuda	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1£ = 20 s .= 240 d. Bermuda is scheduled to adopt decimal system of currency on Feb. 6, 1970.
Bhutan	Rupee	Re (Rs.)	New paisa	N.P.	Indian money is also in circulation.
Bolivia	Peso Boliviano	$b	Centavo		
Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland)	South African rand	R	Cent	c	
Brazil	New cruzeiro	NCr $	Centavo		The new cruzeiro replaced the cruzeiro as unit at ratio of 1 to 1,000 Feb. 13, 1967.

British Honduras	Dollar	BH $	Cent		4 BH $=1 pound sterling.
Brunei	Dollar		Sen (sen)		First issued in 1967.
Burma	Kyat	K	Pya	P	The decimal system was adopted in 1952.
Burundi	Franc Burundi	F.Bu			On May 19, 1964, the Bank of the Kingdom of Burundi, the central bank, began issuing Burundi franc currency.
Cambodia	Riel	£	Sen (sen)		Official conventional sign of the riel is barred Cambodian letter "ro," as follows ៛. Typewriters and fonts which do not include this character may use a barred Latin "J" as follows £.
Canada	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group: Barbados, Leeward, and Windward Islands.	East Caribbean Dollar.	E.C. $	Cent		4.80 E.C. $=1 pound sterling.
Ceylon	Rupee	Re (Rs.)	Cent	ct.	
Chile	Escudo	E°	Centésimo		
China, Republic of	New Taiwan Dollar	NT $	Cent	¢	
Colombia	Peso	$ or P	Centavo	c., ¢, or Ctv.	
Comoro Islands	Communanté Financieré Africane franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		1 CFA franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Kinshasa).	Zaire	Z	Likuta (makuta)	k	The zaire replaced the franc congolaise as unit June 23, 1967. 1 Z=100 k. 1 k=100s.
			Sengi	s	
Costa Rica	Colón (Colones)	₡ or ¢	Céntimo	¢	
Cyprus	Pound	c£	Mil	m	1£=1,000 mils.
Denmark	Krone (Kroner)	Kr. or kr.	Øre (øre)		Danish money used in Faroe Islands and Greenland.
Dominican Republic	Peso oro	RD $	Centavo	ctv or ¢	
Ecuador	Sucre	S/.	Centavo	ctv.	
El Salvador	Colón (Colones)	₡ or ¢	Centavo	¢	
Ethiopia	Dollar	Eth. $	Cent	ct	
Fiji	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	The decimal system of currency replaced the pound-shilling-pence system on Jan. 13, 1969.
Finland	Markka (Markkaa)	mk	Penni (pennia)	p.	A new markka equal to 100 old markkaa was introduced Jan. 1, 1963.
French Guadeloupe, Guiana, and Martinique.					Use metropolitan French coins.
French Polynesia: Austral, Leeward, Marquezas and Windward Islands; and Tuámotu group.	Colonies Francaises du Pacifique franc.	CFP fr.	Centime		1 CFP=0.055 metropolitan French franc.
Gambia, The	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	Scheduled to adopt the decimal system of currency in 1971.
Germany, Federal Republic of	Deutsche Mark*	DM	Pfennig*	Pf.	*For both singular and plural forms.
Ghana	New Cedi	N₵	New pesewa	P	On Feb. 23, 1967, a new cedi was introduced equivalent to 1.2 old cedis (the decimal unit introduced in 1965).
Gibraltar	Pound	£			At par with United Kingdom sterling; scheduled to adopt decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
Greece	Drachma	Dr.	Lepton (lepta)		
Greenland	Krone (Kroner)	Kr. or kr.	Øre (øre)		Danish money is legal tender in Greenland.
Guatemala	Quetzal (Quetzales)	Q or Q	Centavo	¢	

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1969—Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Guernsey					Local coins; 8 doubles=1 penny. Pound sterling system, but scheduled to convert to decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971.
Guinea, Republic of	Guinea Franc	FG			
Guyana (former British Guiana)	Dollar	G$	Cent	¢	Effective Nov. 15, 1965, the Central Bank of Guyana introduced the Guyana dollar.
Haiti	Gourde	G	Centime	¢	
Honduras	Lempira	L.	Centavo	¢	
Hong Kong	Dollar	HK $	Cent		14.5455 HK $=1 pound sterling.
Iceland	Króna (Krónur)	kr. or Kr.	Eyrir (aurar)	aur. or au.	
India	Rupee	Re. (Rs.)	Paisa (paise)	p.	
Indonesia	Rupiah (Rupiah)	Rp.	Sen (sen)		
Iran	Rial	Rl. (Rls.)	Dinar	D.	
Iraq	Dinar	ID	Fils (fils)	*	1 dinar=1,000 fils. *Fils is not abbreviated.
Ireland, Republic of	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1 £=20 s.=240 d. Will be replaced by decimal system of money on Feb. 15, 1971.
Israel	Pound	I £	Agora (agorot)	Ag.	The I £ is divided into 100 ag.
Italy	Lira (Lire)	L. or Lit.	Centesimo (centesimi).		
Jamaica	Dollar	$	Cent	c	The decimal system of money was adopted on Sept. 8, 1969.
Japan	Yen (Yen)	¥	Sen (sen) Rin		
Jersey					Pound sterling system; local coins, three-pence, penny, and halfpenny. To adopt decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971.
Jordan	Dinar	J.D.	Fils (fils)	FLS.	1 dinar=1,000 fils.
Kenya	Shilling	Sh.	Cent	ct.	A new currency introduced on Sept. 14, 1966, to replace East African currency. The new coinage was issued on Apr. 10, 1967.
Korea, Republic of	Won (Won)	W or W	Chon (chon) or Jeon.		The won is divided into 100 chon. The ratio of hwan to won is 10 to 1.
Kuwait	Dinar	KD	Fils (fils)		1 dinar=1,000 fils.
Laos	Kip (Kip)	K, k	Centime, AT, or Pi.		
Lebanon	Pound	L £ or LL	Piastre	LP or PL	
Lesotho (former Basutoland)	South African rand	R	Cent	c	

Liberia	Dollar (Liberian or United States)*.	$	Cent	¢	*U.S. money is also legal tender.
Libya	Pound	£L	Millieme	Mil	1 pound=1,000 milliemes.
Liechtenstein					Uses Swiss money.
Luxembourg	Franc (Luxembourg or Belgian).	fr. or F	Centime	Ct.	Belgian money is also legal tender.
Madagascar	Franc	Fr			
Malagasy Republic	Franc Malgache	FMG	Centime	Ct.	1 Malagasy franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Malawi (formerly Nyasaland)	Pound	M£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	The Malawi pound was established on Nov. 16, 1964. At par with £ sterling; scheduled to adopt decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971.
Malaysia	Dollar	$	Sen		
Maldive Republic	Lari				
Mali	Mali franc	MF			
Malta	Pound				
Mauritius	Rupee	Re	Cent		1 rupee=100 cents.
Mexico	Peso	$	Centavo	¢	
Monaco	New Franc (French)	NF	Centime	Cme	Local coins and metropolitan French money.
Morocco	Dirham	DH	Franc	F	1 dirham=100 francs. The dirham replaced the Moroccan franc as monetary unit in Oct. 1959.
Muscat and Oman	Rial		Baiza		1 rial=1,000 baizas.
Nepal	Rupee or Dabal	Rs.	Pice or paisa		
Netherlands	Guilder	g.	Cent	ct. or c.	
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)	Guilder	f., fl., or NAfl.	Cent	ct.	1 Netherlands Antilles guilder=1.919555 Netherlands guilders.
New Caledonia	Colonies Francaises du Pacifique franc.	CFP fr.	Centime		1 CFP Franc=0.055 metropolitan French franc.
New Hebrides	Colonies Francaises du Pacifique franc.	CFP fr.			Distinctive New Hebrides coins first minted in 1967.
New Zealand	Dollar	$	Cent	c.	The decimal system of currency replaced £/sh/d July 10, 1967.
Nicaragua	Córdoba	C$	Centavo	¢	
Nigeria	Pound	£N	Shilling, penny (pence).	sh. & d.	1 £=20 sh.=240 d.
Norway	Krone (Kroner)	Kr.	Øre (øre)	ø	
Pakistan	Rupee	Rs.	Paisa (paisa)	Ps.	Effective Jan. 1, 1969, Pakistan adopted the decimal system.
Panama, Republic of	Balboa	B/.	Centesimo	¢	U.S. money also circulates in Panama.
Paraguay	Guarani (Guaranies)	G	Centimo	ctmo	
Peru	Sol (Soles)	S/.	Centavo	ct.	
Philippines	Peso	₱	Sentimo (centavo).	c, ¢	Recent centavo series of coins are inscribed in Tagalog national Philippine language, "sentimo."
Portugal	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Symbol ($) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1$00.)
Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo	Cent. or Ct.	Do.
Portuguese Macao	Pataca	$	Avo		Do.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1969—Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Portuguese Timor	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Symbol ($) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1$00.)
Portuguese West Africa, Angola	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Cape Verde	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Guinea	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Do.
Portuguese West Africa, San Tome and Principe.	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Do.
Qatar and Dubai	Riyal	QDR	Dirham		11.4286 riyals=1 pound sterling.
Reunion	Communanté Financeieré Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		1 CFA Franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Rhodesia	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1 £=20 s.=240 d. 1 Rhodesian pound=0.857143 pound sterling.
Rwanda	Franc	FR.	Centime	c	
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon	Communanté Financieré Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		1 CFA Franc=0.02 metropolitan French franc.
Samoa, Western	Tala	$	Sene (sene)		A new currency, based on the decimal system, was introduced on July 10, 1967.
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	SR	Girsch		
Seychelles	Rupee	Re	Cent		13⅓ rupees=1 pound sterling.
Sierra Leone	Leone	Le.	Cent	c	A new decimal monetary unit, Aug. 4, 1964.
Singapore	Dollar	S$	Cent	¢	A new currency, introduced on June 12, 1967.
Somali Republic	Somali Shilling	Sh. So.	Centesimo (centesimi).		
South Africa, Republic of	Rand	R	Cent	c	On Feb. 14, 1961, South Africa adopted the decimal system.
Southern Yemen	Dinar	SY£	Fils (fils)		The People's Republic of Southern Yemen succeeded the Southern Arabian Federation on Nov. 30, 1967. 1 dinar=1,000 fils.
Spain	Peseta	Pta. (Pts.)	Céntimo	ctmo.	
Sudan	Pound	£S, LSd, or LS.	Piastre, milliéme.	m/m	1 Sudanese pound=100 piastres=1,000 milliemes.
Surinam	Guilder	Sf	Cent	ct (cts)	1 Surinam guilder=1.919555 Netherlands guilders.
Swaziland	Lilangeni and Lulanga.		Cent		Coins of South Africa circulate.
Sweden	Krona (Kronor)	Kr. or kr.	Öre (öre)		
Switzerland	Franc	Fr.	Centime	C.	
Syrian Arab Republic	Pound or Lira	L.S.	Piastre	P.S.	
Tanzania	Shilingi (or shilling)	sh., shs	Senti		Effective June 14, 1966, Tanzania introduced a new decimal currency system. First national coinage approved Aug. 1, 1966.

Thailand	Baht	B, B	Satang	stg.	The baht is sometimes referred to as the tical.
Tonga	Pa'anga	N.A.	Seniti (seniti)	n.a.	Decimal system of money adopted Apr. 3, 1967.
Trinidad and Tobago	Dollar	TT$	Cent	n.a.	Decimal coins introduced Aug. 31, 1966.
Tunisia	Dinar	D	Millime	M	1 Dinar=1,000 millimes.
Turkey	Lira	TL.	Kurus (kurus)	Krs.	
Uganda	Shilling	Sh.	Cent	ct.	A new currency first issued on Aug. 15, 1966. Distinctive Ugandan coins were issued on Jan. 2, 1967.
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	Pound	L.E.	Piastre, millieme	P.T. & Mill.	1 pound=100 piastres=1,000 milliemes.
United Kindgom	Pound sterling	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1 £=20 s.=240 d. The United Kingdom is scheduled to adopt the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971. The pound, to be retained as the monetary unit, will be divided into 100 pence.
Uruguay	Peso	$	Centesimo	cts.	
Vatican City	Vatican Lira (Lire)	L.	Centesimo (centesimi).	----------	
Venezuela	Bolivar (Bolivares)	B.	Céntimo	c/or c	
Vietnam	Piastre	VN $ or Pr	Centime	----------	The denominations of the coins are inscribed in "Dong."
Yugoslavia	Dinar (Dinars)	Din.	Para (para)	----------	A new dinar, equal to 100 old dinars, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1966.
Zambia (former Northern Rhodesia)	Kwacha	K	Ngwee (ngwee)	n	The decimal system of money was adopted Jan. 16, 1968, replacing the £/s./d. system.

n.a. Not available.

Silver coins withdrawn from circulation in specified countries, calendar year 1969

Country	Nominal value in monetary unit of issuing country	Silver content [1]
United States	148,034,526 U.S. dollars (approximate)[2]	105, 738,947
Australia	4,858,000 Australian dollars	4, 315, 000
Belgium	76,275,440 Belgian francs	99, 410
Canada	121,693.50 Canadian dollars	87, 508
Colombia	4.40 Colombian pesos	1
Dominican Republic	556.70 Dominican pesos	300
Finland	35,000 Finnish markka	2, 920
Germany, Federal Republic of	358,655 Deutsche Mark	9, 420
Guatemala	158,094 Guatemalan quetzales	147, 893
Japan	1,174,014,000 Japanese yen	1, 087, 057
Mexico	77,959 Mexican pesos	n.a.
Morocco	14,858 Moroccan dirhams	1, 617
Netherlands	12,750,000 Dutch guilders	1, 918, 435
New Zealand	201,600 New Zealand dollars	183, 273
Philippines	150.0 Philippine pesos	73
South Africa	160,000 South African rand	320, 153
Sweden	5, 2, and 1 kronor; 50, 25, and 10 ore (82,120 pieces)	3, 150
Switzerland	4,028,230 Swiss francs	538, 300
United Kingdom	830,900 pounds sterling	1, 094, 475
Total ounces		115, 547, 932

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[1] Approximate in some instances; not necessarily the actual amount of silver recovered or recoverable.
[2] Uncurrent and circulated U.S. fractional coins melted at the U.S. mints and assay offices during 1969.
n.a. Not available.

Estimated quantity of gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes in specified countries during the calendar year 1969

Country	Gold (fine troy ounces)	Silver (fine troy ounces)	Source and reference notes
United States	7,109,000	142,000,000	Gold: U.S. Government estimate by Treasury Dept., Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations. Silver: Handy & Harman.
Argentina	482,261	1,543,236	Banco Central de la Republica Argentina.
Australia	598,657	3,157,785	Gold, official government source. Silver, estimate of industrial organizations.
Austria	159,146	143,232	Hauptpunzierungs-und Probieramt (Minting and Assay Office).
Bolivia	1,172	n.a.	Industrial sales by Banco Minero de Bolivia.
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Ceylon	11,270	10,296	Department of Rural Development and Small Industries.
Chile	n.a.	n.a.	Central bank.
Colombia	46,025	109,522	Associacion Colombiana de Mineros y Casa de Moneda (Government Mint).
Ecuador	23,438	79,798	Banco Central del Ecuador and Ministry of Natural Resources.
El Salvador	341	--------------	Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador.
France	1,269,954	19,325,811	Ministére du développement industrial et scientifique.
Germany, Federal Republic of.	3,330,786	77,509,460	Bundesamt fur Gewerbliche Wirtschaft, Frankfurt am Main (Federal Office for Industry and Crafts).
Guatemala	2,926	2,958	Records of industrial sales, Banco de Guatemala.
Guyana	2,300	n.a.	Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economic Development.
Indonesia	16,075	160,754	P.M. Logam Mulia (State Precious Metals Corp.).
Japan	1,574,872	41,524,902	Gold, based on Gold Control Law No. 62, 1953. Silver, based on survey of Research and Statistics Division, Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
Lebanon	83,478	5,861	Ministry of Planning.
Libya	109,730	--------------	Bank of Libya.
Malagasy Republic	2,903	861	Direction des Mines, et de l'Energie.
Malaysia	139,500	--------------	Bank Negara Malaysia.
Mexico	488,524	4,387,005	Balanza de Pagos del Departamento de Estudios Económicos.
Morocco	33,335	n.a.	Imported Reported by Office des Changs.
Netherlands	504,915	562,147	Director of Internal Financial Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
New Zealand	21	2,199,903	Department Statistics; Mines Department.
Nicaragua	28,446	n.a.	Departamento de Cambios, Banco Central de Nicaragua: Sales.
Norway	55	2,572,059	Central Bureau of Statistics.
Panama, Republic	3,532	13,825	Direccion de Estadistica.
Peru	51,441	768,554	Gold, trade estimates. Silver, Industrial Bank of Peru.
Portugal	369,238	951,639	Casa da Moeda, Lisbon.
South Africa, Republic	85,141	340,188	South African Treasury.
Southern Yemen	17,000	175,000	Ministry of Economy, Commerce & Planning.
Spain	950,183	5,208,420	Sindicato Nacional del Metal.
Surinam	8,812	n.a.	Centrale Bank van Suriname and Comptroller of Customs. Includes sales by the Centrale Bank and new production.
Sweden	n.a.	n.a.	Gold for 1967: 8,238 kilos or 264,858 ounces. Silver in 1968 represents production and imports less exports.
Turkey	643,015	643,015	Turkish Government Mint.
United Kingdom	1,025,986	24,500,000	Gold estimate compiled from submissions by members of London gold market. Silver estimate: 1969 ANNUAL BULLION REVIEW, Samuel Montagu & Co., Ltd.
Venezuela	15,334	--------------	Ministerio de Fomento.
Sum of ounces	19,188,812	327,896,231	

World production of gold by countries, 1967–69

[Troy ounces]

Country[1]	1967	1968	1969[p]
North America:			
Canada	2,961,999	2,688,018	2,433,544
Costa Rica[e]	500	500	500
Haiti[e]	[r] 5,000	3,000	3,000
Honduras	5,924	6,150	6,223
Mexico	165,287	176,952	180,599
Nicaragua	177,702	193,008	120,011
United States[2]	1,584,187	1,478,292	1,733,176
South America:			
Bolivia	55,069	68,266	[e] 51,000
Brazil	[r] 185,735	176,628	176,938
Chile	58,135	57,743	59,102
Colombia	257,668	239,555	218,872
Ecuador	6,738	8,659	7,287
French Guiana	7,584	5,099	3,590
Guyana	2,379	4,088	2,102
Peru	[r] 82,006	105,118	127,722
Surinam	[r] 4,514	4,702	2,389
Venezuela	20,000	20,600	19,385
Europe:			
Finland	20,281	21,380	18,872
France	62,703	55,000	48,000
Germany, West	916	[e] 1,000	[e] 1,000
Portugal (mine output)	27,103	17,394	17,758
Sweden (mine output)	[r] 60,668	49,737	42,310
U.S.S.R.[e] [3]	5,700,000	5,900,000	6,250,000
Yugoslavia	68,064	70,314	76,068
Africa:			
Angola	----------	9	12
Cameroon	[r] 991	465	177
Congo (Brazzaville)	[r] 5,048	4,790	5,000
Congo (Kinshasa)	153,520	169,975	175,804
Ethiopia	[r] 22,943	38,828	42,400
Gabon, Republic of	29,250	16,724	14,243
Ghana	762,609	727,122	706,621
Kenya	33,366	31,974	17,903
Liberia[4]	5,111	3,216	1,136
Malagasy Republic	752	543	646
Mali	----------	----------	32
Nigeria	39	215	298
Niger	51	170	161
Rhodesia, Southern	[r] 519,877	499,943	[e] 480,000
South Africa, Republic of	[r] 30,534,695	31,168,831	31,275,882
Sudan	200	29	n.a.
Tanzania	[r] 18,523	17,473	16,016
Uganda	14	35	13
Zambia[e]	5,000	5,000	5,000
Asia:			
Burma[e]	[r] 150	150	150
Cambodia[e]	4,000	4,000	4,000
China, mainland[e]	50,000	50,000	50,000
India	101,628	115,357	109,473
Indonesia	7,752	5,968	7,597
Japan[5]	252,993	238,511	252,705
Korea:			
North[e]	160,000	160,000	160,000
South[2]	63,337	62,405	50,734
Malaysia:			
Malaya	1,290	1,454	3,153
Sarawak	2,521	2,718	2,271
Philippines	490,557	527,355	571,145
Taiwan	35,563	20,994	21,486
Oceania:			
Australia	[r] 805,336	787,358	716,089
British Solomons	672	654	600
Fiji	111,028	106,784	91,572
New Zealand	10,703	8,626	10,717
Papua and New Guinea	27,671	26,144	25,857
Total[6]	[r] 45,737,352	46,155,023	46,418,341

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[e] Estimate. [p] Preliminary. [r] Revised. n.a. Not available.

[1] Gold is also produced in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Spain, and small quantities probably in East Germany, Hungary, Thailand, and several other countries. Data for these are not available. Data are also lacking on clandestine activities.

[2] Mine production.

[3] Output from U.S.S.R. in Asia included with U.S.S.R. in Europe.

[4] Purchases by Bank of Monrovia.

[5] Refinery production for Japan was as follows: 1967, 678,133 ounces; 1968, 614,348 ounces; and 1969, 677,480 ounces.

[6] Total is of listed figures only.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

World production of silver, by countries,[1] 1967–69

[Thousands of troy ounces]

Country [2]	1967	1968	1969[p]
North and Central America:			
Canada	[r]37,206	45,389	41,929
Haiti[e]	34	17	17
Honduras	4,009	4,397	3,905
Mexico	[r]38,273	40,031	42,904
Nicaragua	372	416	247
United States	32,119	32,729	41,906
South America:			
Argentina	[r]2,575	2,422	[e]2,820
Bolivia	4,515	5,180	6,013
Brazil	[r]479	464	357
Chile	3,156	3,739	3,133
Colombia	110	100	77
Ecuador	80	136	82
Peru	[r]32,107	36,362	34,147
Europe:			
Austria	126	161	129
Czechoslovakia[e]	[r]1,100	1,100	1,100
Finland	623	677	625
France (mine output)	2,163	2,041	[e]2,000
Germany:			
East[e]	4,800	4,800	4,800
West	2,042	1,769	[e]1,686
Greece	232	261	258
Ireland (mine output)	2,067	1,913	[e]2,000
Italy	1,382	1,156	1,832
Poland[e]	160	160	165
Portugal (mine output)	357	327	339
Rumania[e]	800	800	800
Spain[3]	2,218	1,736	[e]1,700
Sweden (mine output)	3,455	3,524	3,683
U.S.S.R.[e]	35,000	35,000	37,000
Yugoslavia	3,075	2,577	3,456
Africa:			
Algeria[e]	100	100	100
Congo (Kinshasa)	1,840	2,139	[e]1,896
Ghana	-----	-----	3
Kenya	3	3	2
Morocco	773	920	861
South Africa, Republic of	3,064	3,337	3,335
South-West Africa[4]	1,450	1,350	1,273
Tanzania	2	2	2
Tunisia	45	[e]46	[e]47
Zambia[e] [5]	750	768	768
Asia:			
Burma[e]	[r]1,000	900	1,000
China, mainland[e]	600	700	800
India	112	90	127
Indonesia	309	309	316
Japan	10,800	10,693	10,804
Korea:			
North[e]	700	700	700
South	588	611	906
Philippines	1,396	1,575	1,561
Taiwan	[r]116	90	81
Oceania:			
Australia	19,842	21,281	24,667
Fiji	61	55	38
New Guinea and Papua	17	18	17
New Zealand	-----	4	7
Total [6]	[r]258,203	275,075	288,421

[e] Estimate. [p] Preliminary. [r] Revised.

[1] Recoverable content of ores and concentrates produced unless otherwise noted.

[2] Silver is also produced in Bulgaria, Guatemala, Hungary, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia, Thailand, Turkey, and several other African countries. Quantities are insignificant or not reported.

[3] Smelter and/or refinery production.

[4] Recoverable content of Tsumeb Corp. Ltd. concentrates, as reported for year ending June 30 of year stated.

[5] Includes recovery from copper refinery sludges.

[6] Total is of listed figures only.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1969

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. $35 per fine troy ounce [1]
	Thousands	*Thousands*
United States [2]	338,831	$11,859,116
Afghanistan [3]	943	32,990
Argentina	3,850	134,740
Australia	7,513	262,970
Austria	20,420	714,704
Belgium	43,398	1,518,944
Bolivia	300	10,509
Brazil	1,291	45,184
Burma [3]	2,400	84,000
Canada	24,995	874,829
Chile	1,346	47,100
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	2,340	81,900
Colombia	757	26,498
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (Kinshasa)	1,569	54,931
Costa Rica	60	2,106
Denmark	2,537	88,795
Dominican Republic	86	3,000
Ecuador	632	22,105
El Salvador	490	17,157
Ethiopia	269	9,400
Finland	1,288	45,092
France	101,339	3,546,870
Germany, Federal Republic of	116,545	4,079,080
Ghana	160	5,607
Greece	3,709	129,365
Guatemala	570	19,958
Haiti	2	54
Honduras	3	115
Iceland	29	1,015
India (June 30)	6,954	243,374
Indonesia	28	977
Iran	4,491	157,182
Iraq	5,506	192,700
Ireland, Republic of	1,105	38,663
Israel	1,306	45,724
Italy	84,455	2,955,957
Japan	11,805	413,177
Jordan	846	29,614
Korea	97	3,395
Kuwait	2,463	86,195
Lebanon	8,215	287,512
Libya	2,438	85,326
Malaysia	1,803	63,122
Malta	349	12,200
Mexico	4,817	168,590
Morocco	607	21,239
Mozambique	37	1,309
Nepal	233	8,167
Netherlands	49,163	1,720,695
Netherlands Antilles	558	19,527
New Zealand	24	845
Nicaragua	14	495
Nigeria	571	20,000
Norway	723	25,299

Footnotes at end of table.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1969—Continued

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. $35 per fine troy ounce [1]
	Thousands	*Thousands*
Pakistan [3]	1,543	$54,000
Panama, Republic of	(6)	10
Paraguay	2	82
Peru	709	24,801
Philippines	1,290	45,142
Portugal	25,029	876,000
Saudi Arabia	3,396	118,847
South Africa	31,856	1,114,950
Southern Yemen	40	1,398
Spain	22,409	784,300
Surinam	248	8,664
Sweden	6,457	226,000
Switzerland	75,492	2,642,207
Thailand	2,620	91,701
Tunisia	91	3,176
Turkey	3,343	117,000
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	2,657	93,000
United Kingdom	42,034	1,471,203
Uruguay	4,712	164,918
Venezuela	11,520	403,201
Yugoslavia [3]	1,457	51,000
Zambia	160	5,600
Bank for International Settlements	−13,714	[4] −480,000
International Monetary Fund	66,000	2,310,000
All other	16,239	568,382
Total [5]	1,171,869	41,015,000

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[1] The monetary value of gold in the United States is U.S. $35 per fine troy ounce. The U.S. dollar is legally defined as 15-5/21 grains of gold nine-tenths fine. The equivalent value of one fine gram of gold = U.S. $1.125275986.

[2] Consists of gold held by the Treasury and the U.S. Exchange Stabilization Fund.

[3] Approximate.

[4] Net gold assets of the BIS. Represents gold in bars and coins and other assets minus gold liabilities.

[5] Excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and Mainland China.

[6] Less than 500 ounces.

NOTE.—Details of figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

World monetary stocks of silver bullion and coin held at the end of calendar year 1969

Country	Monetary unit	Exchange rate Dec. 1969 [1]	Silver bullion		Silver coin	Total silver
			Fine troy ounces	Value [2]	Value [3]	Value
			Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*
United States	Dollar	$1.00	63,500	$82,754	n.a.	$82,754
Australia	Dollar	1.1143	423	764	$43,458	44,222
Austria	Schilling	.038652	2,402	4,340	100,190	104,530
Belgium	Franc	.020125	212	383	28,886	29,269
Bolivia	Boliviano	.084175	----------	----------	76	76
Canada	Dollar	.93083	565	1,020	294,808	295,828
Ceylon	Rupee	.16772	----------	----------	204	204
China, Republic	Dollar	.024938	2,088	3,773	13	3,786
Colombia	Peso	.055804	86	156	200	356
Dominican Republic	Peso	1.00	n.a.	n.a.	3,835	3,835
El Salvador	Colon	.40	n.a.	n.a.	2,985	2,985
Finland	Markka	.23748	1,642	2,967	16,101	19,068
France	Franc	.17952	5,016	9,064	233,722	242,786
Germany, Federal Republic of.	Deutsche Mark	.27131	14,480	26,167	245,732	271,899
Guatemala	Quetzal	1.00	n.a.	n.a.	4,299	4,299
India	Rupee	.13232	n.a.	n.a.	14	14
Ireland, Republic of	Pound [4]	2.3973	n.a.	n.a.	2,258	2,258
Israel	Pound	.285714	n.a.	n.a.	1,863	1,863
Italy	Lira	.0015948	9,853	17,806	n.a.	17,806
Japan	Yen	.0027953	1,663	3,005	196,342	199,347
Korea	Won	.003289	27	48	----------	48
Lebanon	Pound	.456313	----------	----------	1,643	1,643
Luxembourg	Franc	.020125	----------	----------	319	319
Malaysia	Dollar	.32481	----------	----------	7,065	7,065
Mexico	Peso	.080056	29,258	52,874	134,585	187,459
Morocco	Dirham	.197609	----------	----------	6,850	6,850
Mozambique	Escudo					
Nepal	Rupee	.0987654	4,495	8,123	n.a.	8,123
Netherlands	Guilder	.27622	2,389	4,318	80,449	84,767
Netherlands Antilles	Guilder	.530264	----------	----------	2,732	2,732
Norway	Krone	.14	----------	----------	1,960	1,960
Paraguay	Guarani	.007937	----------	----------	595	595
Peru	Sol	.025840	----------	----------	42	42
Philippines	Peso	.25641	272	491	23,006	23,497
Portugal	Escudo	.035059	2,662	4,811	[5] 4,277	9,088
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	.222222	4,332	7,830	----------	7,830
South Africa	Rand	1.392	n.a.	n.a.	20,759	20,759
Spain	Peseta	.014230	n.a.	n.a.	47,064	47,064
Sweden	Krona	.19352	1,125	2,034	95,560	97,594
Switzerland	Franc	.23203	4,695	8,485	----------	8,485
Thailand	Baht	.048077	197	356	1,095	1,451
Turkey	Lira	.111111	----------	----------	8,889	8,889
United Kingdom	Pound [4]	2.3973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Venezuela	Bolivar	.222222	----------	----------	61,264	61,264
Total	----------	----------	151,382	241,569	1,673,140	1,914,709

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[1] U.S. cents per unit of foreign currency. For the following 24 countries, the average December 1969 exchange rates for foreign currencies are from the "Federal Reserve Bulletin," February 1970: Australia Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Canada, Ceylon, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Mozambique, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. For other countries, they are end-of-year rates for the dollar and/or the par value of the particular currency as established with the International Monetary Fund.

[2] The U.S. dollar value of silver bullion, except for the United States, is based on the daily New York open market quotations for the month of December 1969. The December 1969 average is U.S. $1.80714 per troy ounce of 999/1000 commercial fineness. The corresponding price for one troy ounce 1000/1000 purity is U.S. $1.80914.

[3] The U.S. dollar value of foreign silver coin is based on the nominal or face value in the country of issue and the exchange rate shown.

[4] The pound-shilling-pence system will be replaced by the decimal system of currency in 1971.

[5] Amount held by Portuguese Mint not available.

n.a. Not available.

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